necessary, now that five judges had been provided for, the section was stricken out.

The next session, relative to court commissioners and their duties, etc., was adopted.

NEW SECTIONS OFFERED

The Committee Adopts One and Rejects the Other.

Mr Sullivan, of Tacoma, submitted a new section, declaring that the superior court judges shall report each year in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions as their experience observes in the law and the supreme judges in turn shall report to the governor, with forms to remedy the defects, etc in both the laws and the constitution

Mr. Moore thought this offering of a new section was out of order, but the chair differed with him

On motion of Mr Gowey, the word "constitution" was stricken out.

Mr Eldridge thought the dates of such reports should be left blank until we knew when the legislature was to meet

Mr Power thought such a provision was a very peculiar one put into a constitution but just here the chair called his attention to the point that only the dates were now under debate

Mr. Dyer thought January 1 was the proper date, and the committee agreed with him—ayes 42, noes 4.

Messrs. Power and Dunbar thought the legislature could best attend to this, and opposed the section

Mr Turner thought this an excellent provision. The territory had been struggling along with a code full of defects which had not been remedied because it had been nobody's business to remedy them. It was eminently proper for the judges to suggest these remedies from time to time

Mr. Sullivan, of Tacoma said the amendment proposed by him would bind no one but only make it the duty of the judges to bring to the attention of the legislature in proper form such changes in the laws as seemed to them needful. Then the legislature would do as it pleased about it.

Mr Gowey approved the idea.

Mr Griffitts wanted to strike out the clause requiring the judges to prepare the forms of bills for remedying the defects, because often times afterwards they would be called upon to pass upon the validity of these very bills

Mr Crowley favored this last suggestion and the committee adopted it, and subsequently adopted the section to be numbered twenty five

Mr Prosser submitted a section to provide for the formation of boards of arbitration and said he did so on behalf of that large body of people who dreaded the delay and expense of litigation and also in the interests of people who had large interests liable to come up almost immediately, and who should not be compelled to submit to the long delay of a lawsuit but the committee evidently thought all these people could take their chances with the rest of the community and voted against the section

Mr. Sullivan, of Whitman, introduced a section requiring judges to try cases and prohibiting the referring of cases to a referee, except by consent of all the parties. He wanted the judges to do their work, instead of shirking it and putting it upon referees, to the great cost of the parties.

At the suggestion of Mr Godman the section was modified so as to simply provide that no case shall be referred, except by consent of the parties

Mr. Turner thought this was legislation, and wholly unnecessary at this time. Referees could not be made now except in cases of accounts or where certain facts not appearing in the case were necessary to its proper decision

Mr Sharpstein said that testimony had to be taken down to go with a case in appeal and certainly the judge could not be expected to do it. It had better be left to the legislature

Mr. Stiles argued that this was properly a matter for the legislature.

The section failed badly

Mr. Sullivan also offered a new section, providing the supreme courts should be held at the seat of government, unless the legislature provided otherwise

Mr. Turner said the committee had already a section to cover this point, and Mr Sullivan withdrew his section

Mr McElroy offered a section requiring superior courts to be held at the respective county seats, lost.

BACK TO SECTION THREE.

It Was Finally Adopted, So the Article Stands Approved

Sections 26 (making the county clerk the clerk of the superior court), 27, establishing style of process as the "state of Washington," and 28 stating the oath of office of judges, were successively read and adopted.

This concluding the article the committee returned to section 3 and took up the supplemental report of the judicial committee, recommending the adoption of the following

"Section 3—The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held on the adoption of this constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their offices for a term of three years, two for a term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the supreme court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice the judge having in like manner the shortest, or next shortest, term to serve shall preside in stead. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the first Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, first elected shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted to the Union, and continue for the term herein provided and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of government, until otherwise provided by law

Sundry clerical errors were corrected, on motion of Mr Turner.

Mr Browne offered an amendment changing the form and time of election, for the avowed purpose of getting these elections as far away from politics as possible.

Mr Turner thought Mr. Browne's system would only involve large expense, and would not take these officers out of politics. In fact, so long as they were elected by the people they could never be taken out of politics, and he opposed the election of all the judges together once in six years preferring a gradual ingression of new blood among the judges

Mr Sullivan, of Tacoma, opposed fixing an absolute date of election in the constitution for such an election was invariably the occasion of a light vote. Only on a full vote were the best officers elected

Mr Sharpstein liked the plan of rotation in selecting judges, but liked also the plan of separate election for those officers

Mr Sturtevant regarded a full vote as being necessary, and commented at length upon the Wisconsin and Michigan systems

Mr Griffitts proposed to vote for Mr Browne's amendment

Mr Dunbar suggested that at these off elections not only was only half the vote out but that was the worst half, viz —the politician and so really this proposition was bringing the election of judges into instead out of politics

Mr Buchanan opposed the amendment

Mr Browne's amendment failed

Mr Warner wished to add such words as would give the legislature power to regulate this matter of the time of electing judges, and explained his views.

Mr Comegys feared that the wording of the amendment might be held to allow of the creating of judges by appointment

Mr Stiles said he was about to call the attention of the committee to this

Mr Sullivan of Whitman, suggested the words "unless some other time be provided by the legislature"

Mr. Turner thought the amendment a desirable one, as in the future we might be wealthy enough to stand the expense.

Messrs. Sturtevant, Dyer and Lindsley didn't want the legislature to meddle with the supreme court under any circumstances.

Mr Kinnear favored the amendment

Mr Sharpstein believed the legislature could be trusted with some few things, and he thought the future legislation should not be tied up too much

Mr Gowey opposed the amendment. Later on, if the people were not satisfied with this way of electing judges they would say so by way of amendment to the constitution.

On the motion of Mr Warner the vote stood ayes, 40 noes, not deemed necessary by the chair

Mr Shoudy moved to strike out the final words, "until otherwise provided by law" so the supreme court should always sit at the seat of government

Mr Turner said it was often advantageous to hold terms of court in more places than one, and the legislature should be left to judge of that

Mr Shoudy's motion failed

On Mr Sullivan's (Tacoma) motion a clerical change was made, by a vote of ayes 53 noes 22.

Section 3 was then adopted, and the article stood adopted as a whole

PROPOSED CHANGES REJECTED.

The Article Is Still in the Hands of the Committee

Mr Dyer wanted to allow the legislature to increase the number of judges by amendment to section 2.

Opinions seemed to differ as to how this matter stood and what could be done or had been done, and the committee took a rest while the clerks looked it up in the journal.

The result of the examination established the fact that this power was already in section 2, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Lindsley moved to reconsider the vote whereby section 13 was adopted. for the purpose of making an amendment, but the committee would not allow it.

Mr. Weir moved that the committee rise and recommend the adoption and printing of the judicial article.

Mr. Turner moved to amend by rising, reporting progress and asking leave to sit again, carried by yeas 40, nays not counted

The chair ruled that this vote carried the original motion to rise and declared that the committee's sitting was over.

The convention resumed its session, the president in the chair

Mr. Cosgrove reported progress from the committee of the whole, and asked leave to sit again, granted

The president presented an invitation from the Olympia Board of Trade to the convention to attend a clam bake on Tuesday afternoon next.

On motion of Mr Kinnear, it was accepted with much merriment, by a division in which 46 ayes were counted and the noes were not taken

Mr Dunbar moved that when the convention adjourns to day it adjourn to Monday at 1 30 P M. Adopted ayes 46

Mr Sullivan wanted the judicial article printed but was informed by the chair that it was still in the hands of the committee of the whole

Mr Suksdorf moved to take a recess to 2 o'clock this afternoon

Mr Gowey moved to adjourn carried by ayes 44 noes not counted. So the convention stands adjourned to Monday next at 1 30 P M

THE MONTANA CONVENTION.

A New Yorker Wants to Name the New State Jefferson

Helena Mont July 20—A private letter, as Toole designated it, from F Chadwick of S[illegible], N Y was the cause of a large amount of amusement and hilarity at the opening of the session this morning. It referred to the christening of the noble state, and was accompanied by an indorsement of the same signed by twelve of the most prominent men in New York, and dated at Canandaigua who begged leave to commend him to the favor of the governors and conventions of the coming new states. He suggested that the name of Montana should be Jefferson. The petitioner stated that he felt convinced that if carried out it would result to the glory of the convention and secure a democratic majority in the state

The committee on finance reported unfavorably the gambling bill prohibiting all manner of games where liquor is sold

The convention then adjourned until Monday

The committee on labor made an adverse report on the proposition to prevent the importation of convict labor, and returned the Chinese labor proposition with the recommendation that it do not pass adding that this does not apply to paragraph four of section three. It is recommended that the document be referred to the committee on city county and town organization where it properly belongs.

Burleigh's resolution requiring the state to assume county indebtedness was returned, with the statement that the committee saw no reason to justify them in incorporating this proposition in the constitution

A member asked Burleigh as to the amount of the indebtedness of Custer county. The gentleman replied that it was about $200,000 but that the improvements would reduce it to $180 000

The president informed the delegate from Custer that another matter was under consideration and he was out of order

Burleigh continued to speak saying that he was simply explaining a question for information

The president again intimated to him that he was out of order. Burleigh "thought he was" and sat down. The members indulged in a laughter matinee

Schmidt offered a resolution to strike out the words "grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty." The convention did not endorse it

Dixon introduced an amendment to the introduction of the preamble, simply using the words "we the people of Montana do ordain and establish the constitution"

The roll was ordered called. There were a number of absentees who had gone home or were "visiting friends" around the city. After reading about one half of the names, Courtney demanded a call of the house. It was stated that it would be impossible for the sergeant at arms to accomplish such a prodigious feat. The clerk had counted the vote, and handed the sheet to the president. Before it could be announced a motion was made to adjourn to Monday at 2 P M. This was carried, and Dixon's amendment will have to wait until Monday. Robinson refused to vote.

THE IDAHO CONVENTION.

Location of the Public Institutions—The State Officers

Boise City, Idaho, July 20—The morning session of the constitutional convention was devoted to the article on executive department and the sections relating to the location of public institutions. Both subjects were completed in committee of the whole. The capital is located at Boise City for ten years and then can be changed only by a vote of the people. The university is to be at Moscow, the insane asylum at Blackfoot, the penitentiary at Boise City but charitable institutions may be located elsewhere for sanitary reasons

The executive department includes a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer superintendent of public instruction. Three of these constitute the board of pardons. Out of the same list is created a prison commission land commissioner and board of education. Differences of opinion were not wide, but details were closely scanned

At the afternoon session the legislative department was considered. King of Shoshone county, moved to strike out the clause creating a state senate. He advocated his motion on the grounds, first that the system is a relic of monarchial government second it creates an aristocratic body, third, it is a dangerous impediment to legislation, fourth it gives power to a few over many. Abolition of the senate would simplify apportionment. Its perpetuation will increase the power and patronage of a few men.

Parker, of Idaho county took the opposite view, believing that a single house would exercise uncontrolled power of greater danger. The amendment was lost.

The number of senators and representatives and the basis of representation, caused long debate and reconsideration and change. Finally it was settled at eighteen senators and thirty six representatives, based on the popular vote, each county to have at least one representative. The term of senators and representatives is fixed at two years.

After disposing of nine sections of the legislative schedule, the convention took a recess to 8 o clock

The convention provided for laws protecting live stock from contagious diseases by a system of quarantine

A warm discussion followed over the question of depriving the governor of accepting any other office during the tenure of his office.

THE TWO DAKOTAS

Two-Thirds of the Reports of Standing Committees at Sioux Falls Submitted.

Sioux Falls, Dak July 20.—The convention met and adjourned without transacting any business whatever

About two-thirds of the reports of the standing committees have been submitted, the greater part of which have been made special orders for next Tuesday

The judiciary committee will report Tuesday. While there is some dissatisfaction with the work of the committee in arranging the judicial districts, and, while a minority report will probably be submitted, there is no doubt that the report of the majority will be adopted when it comes before the convention.

The minority were in favor of the "shoe string" form of districts, that is one county in width and extending across the entire state, making the counties in the Jim river valley the centers of the districts. The majority favored a more compact form

An effort is being made to so amend the report of the legislative committee, as practically agreed upon last week, as to reduce the number of state senators from forty four to forty and the number of representatives proportionately

The reports from the joint committee are not very encouraging to the delegates who are anxious to finish the work of the convention and adjourn especially those who have a personal interest in the primaries that are soon to be called

THE BISMARCK CONVENTION

Bismarck, Dak July 20—The constitutional convention adjourned to day with the transaction of no business save the introduction of two articles. These were providing that all elections shall be by secret ballot, and that the ballots shall be provided by the state and counties respectively. All electors must be registered ninety days before the day of the election, and also providing that the only purpose for which funds may be used before or after the elections by any candidate or his agent shall be the renting of halls for meetings, the posting of circulars, newspaper advertising and the payment of public speakers, and traveling expenses

THE CODLING MOTH.

Professor Lake furnishes us with some interesting and reliable facts concerning this pest and promises more when the results of present investigation are determined. The question of the need of more than one spraying was answered by the tests made at The Dalles in 1888. They gave four sprayings with greater success than a less number and thought yet another would have given better results. We know of one pear orchard that has been sprayed the present month in this valley, and no doubt it will save the fruit from the last brood of worms. Professor Lake writes:

In reply to the query in The Oregonian regarding the codling moth there can be only one answer. If the worm just about to escape from the apple is allowed to follow its natural inclinations there will be another "brood" or "crop" of codling moths this season, and there may be more if this second "crop" is allowed to take its natural course.

It has long been an authenticated fact, observed and proven by both scientists and practical orchardists that from one to four "crops" of the moth are possible in one season. Possibly the statement was made that in some of the colder states the practice is to fight only one "crop." The theory of this is that if spraying is done well at the time the first "crop" of eggs are deposited there will be little use of fighting a small second crop. This is the general practice in the Eastern states (northern ones at least), but it was not intended that inferences should be drawn from this statement of a practice regarding the life history of the insect.

It is yet a mooted question whether or no one spraying, if generally done, would not be all sufficient in our own state. Experiments at the station in connection with the Agricultural college this year would point strongly in favor of one spraying so far as observations to date can be relied on. It is too early however, to make final report on the various experiments in this line. When the work is completed we may be able to give some results worthy of record. Yet one season is hardly sufficient to establish a system of practice.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS

An Effort to Include Turkey in the Triple Alliance.

WALES TO BE MADE PRINCE REGENT

Parnell Loaded With Honors at Edinburgh—The French Government Determined to Suppress Boulanger

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Berlin, July 20—The long pending negotiations with the porte aiming at the adhesion of Turkey to the triple alliance have finally resulted in an *entente* under which the *dreibund* guarantees to maintain the integrity of the Turkish territory in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. The question concerning Crete is reserved. Prince Bismarck promising to influence Greece not to interfere provided further autonomy is conceded to the Cretans. It is stipulated that the Turkish troops shall co operate with Austria Servia and Bulgaria in the event of a war with Russia

The sultan received Count Radowitz the German ambassador on Wednesday and arranged for the reception of Emperor William whose visit to Constantinople depends upon the port

The conclusion of the *entente* negotiations was accelerated by the gravity of the situation in Servia. The cabinet council held in Vienna Thursday debated whether the time had not come for military intervention by Austria. The war minister reported the arming of the Servian reserves en masse. Russian officers, he said were engaged in inspecting the fortresses barracks and depots in Servia. The minister advocated immediate action. Everything was ready to march two army corps into Servia. The council declined to wait until Count Kalnoky influenced the reappearance of King Milan in Belgrade. The partisans of King Milan are eager for civil war to crush the Russians. If it occurs King Milan will invoke Austrian assistance, and thus give Kalnoky ground to interfere

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND

The interview at the foreign office between Count Herbert Bismarck and M Roth, the Swiss minister, was amicable. Count Herbert intimated that the German reply to the Swiss note denouncing the existing treaty settlement would invite early negotiations of a new treaty. The tenor of the reply would be so friendly that Count Herbert was confident that the Swiss government would consider the hostile phase of the dispute closed. The Swiss secretary of justice and police went to Zurich Thursday and submitted a number of German socialists to interrogation and obtained pledges that while residing in Switzerland they would renounce all propaganda compromising the country. The same pledge will be demanded of every refugee sheltered in Switzerland

SOCIALIST GAINS.

The Socialists have taken heart over the Halberstadt election for a member of the reichstag. The feature of the contest was the large Socialist gains. The experience at Halberstadt will lead to a cessation of the quarrel of the groups

THE BAKERS' STRIKE

The strike of the bakers in Berlin continues. The government has placed at the service of the masters soldiers who are able to bake bread, in order to prevent a stoppage involving famine

HONORS FOR PARNELL.

The Freedom of the City Conferred Upon the Irish Leader.

Edinburgh July 20—The freedom of the city was conferred upon Parnell to-day

A presentation took place in the Corn exchange, which was packed to the doors, while hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Earl of Aberdeen was in the chair

Parnell was given an enthusiastic reception the immense audience rising and cheering for several minutes. Deputations from all the liberal societies in Scotland presented addresses.

Gladstone, in a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, wrote "The time has not yet arrived for detailing the memorable experience of Parnell for the last two years. I believe the experience to be unparalleled in the history of British statesmen in parliament for the past two centuries. I consider the Parnellites to be in the best sense conservatives. They have been a restorative force of great value to the peace of Ireland and the honor of England while a tyrannic government has deepened the aversion of Ireland"

"JACK, THE RIPPER"

A Drunken Sailor Creates a Sensation in London

London July 20—Last night a hue and cry was aroused by a report that "Jack the Ripper" had been caught while attempting his ninth murder in Oldgate High street. A crowd was attracted by a woman's cries of murder and shouts of "Jack the Ripper." The police secured the man and locked him up. He was a sailor and he kicked a woman who attempted to rob him. He drew a knife when he saw the crowd approach. He was arrested, but discharged

The man who gave himself up yesterday, claiming he was "the ripper" said his name was Brodie, and that he left London in September for Kimberley, South Africa. He was an ex convict, and reached Southampton on Monday, making the return voyage as a fireman. Brodie was pronounced insane from consumption and hard use of liquor.

PRINCE REGENT.

A Report That Wales Is About to Assume That Title.

London July 20—An unofficial statement is made here that in view of declining health Queen Victoria is making arrangements for the Prince of Wales to relieve her of the labor on state documents. The prince in this case, assumes the responsibilities and wishes it is said, to adopt the title of prince regent and have use of Buckingham palace and Windsor castle, the queen retiring to Osborne and Balmoral. If the arrangement is carried out Albert Victor will obtain Marlborough house.

"SEDITIOUS ASSEMBLAGES"

The French Government Determined to Suppress Boulangism

Paris July 20—Constans, minister of the interior, has decided to form a body of police consisting of 100 men, apart from the regular force, whose special duty it shall be to suppress seditious assemblies

The *National* says "The government proposes to warn the electors that General Boulanger is ineligible as a candidate for council general"

"THE ARIZONA KICKER."

Editorial Life in the Northwest Has Its Ups and Downs

The Detroit *Free Press* finds the following articles in the last number of the *Arizona Kicker*

The Last Straw—For the last six months Major Davis of this burg has lost no opportunity of abusing us and boasting what he would do if we did not step softly. The reason for this conduct lies not only in the fact that the Kicker not only called him a horse thief but proved him a bigamist besides. Last Saturday the major who has no more right to the title than a mule has to that of "professor" borrowed a shotgun and gave out that he had camped on our trail and meant to riddle our system with buckshot on sight. Word was brought to us and although we were very busy at the time superintending our combined weekly newspaper harness shop grocery bazar and gun store (all under one roof and the largest retail establishment in Arizona) we laid aside our work and went over to Snyder's saloon in search of the major. We found him, and gave him such a whipping as no man ever got before. He lies a broken and stranded wreck on the shores of time so to speak, and the doctors say it will be six weeks before he will find any more trails or do any more camping

Slipped a Cog—In company with the elite of this neighborhood we were invited to the abode of Judge Graham last Thursday evening to witness the marriage of County Clerk Dan Scott to the beautiful Arabella Johnson, only daughter of the aristocratic Widow Johnson, of Bay Horse Hights. The widow had made a spread worthy of the days of Cleopatra and Dan had a new suit sent by express from Omaha for the occasion. Everything passed off pleasantly until 8 o'clock, at which hour the bride was found missing, and investigation soon brought out the fact that she had gone back on Dan and skipped the tra la, whatever that is, with a bold cowboy named French Jim. She left a message to the effect that she could never, never love a man with a cataract over his left eye, and that meant Dan. There was a feast, but no wedding, and Daniel will have to try again

Explanatory—As several versions of the incident that occurred in our office on Saturday night are flying around town, and have probably been telegraphed all over the world, we deem it but right to give the particulars as they occurred:

We were seated in the editorial chair writing a leader on the European situation, when a rough character known as "Mike the Slayer" called in. As we never had a word with the man we suspected no evil. As a matter of fact we reached for our subscription book supposing, of course, that he wanted the best weekly in America for a year. The slayer then announced that he had come to slay us not because we had ever done him harm, but because the influence of the press had driven out the good old times and customs

We retreated toward the door of our harness department

He pursued us with a drawn knife

We then felt it our duty to draw our gun and let six streaks of daylight through his body, and as he went down we stepped to the door and sent a boy for the coroner. It was a clear case of self defense and the inquest was a mere formality. We lament the sad occurrence, but no one can blame us. We paid his burial expenses, and in another column will be found his obituary, written in our best vein and without regard to space. No other Arizona editor has ever done half as much

No Harm Done—They got after a stranger the other evening, who was pointed out as a horse-thief and ran him all over town with the object of pulling him up to a limb. In some manner he gave them the slip, and in their zeal they got hold of Judge Downey and held him up to a limb for a little while before the error was discovered. The judge is going around with a sore throat and stiff neck and threatens to bring about fifty damage suits.

[illegible] judge, and [illegible] up [illegible] consider [illegible]. While it was a mistake [illegible] after all. We wish such mistakes would occur oftener

We Lost Our Time.—While selling Mrs Colo[illegible] [illegible] for half a dollar the other day [illegible]. But [illegible] entered and asked us to step across the street to the office of Esquire Williams. We obeyed the request and were at once served with a warrant charging us with keeping [illegible] in front of the Kicker office [illegible] to the detriment of the [illegible]. As a [illegible] and [illegible] connected with the [illegible] for [illegible]. We were duly convicted and fined $9—the grossest outrage ever perpetrated in the name of the law

We shall [illegible] our time. That is we shall begin next week and show Squire Williams up as a drunkard [illegible], embezzler and [illegible]. If we cannot drive him out of the country in the next six weeks we will forfeit a lung. The man who made the complaint did it to get even on us for refusing to let him our only [illegible] behind [illegible]. He is a [illegible] man. We will keep him [illegible] at work and we'll bet 10 to 1 he hangs himself inside of a month

GOLDSMITH ET AL vs HOLMES ET AL

A Spirited Review of the Case Submitted by John Dillard

Roseburg July 15

To the Editor of The Oregonian

I have seen an article in The Daily Oregonian of June 28 under the above heading in which it is stated that Owens had given Goldsmith a note for $10 000 with the names of Holmes, Dillard and Phipps as sureties. When after Owens's failure and death they were called upon to pay the note they denied having signed it and pronounced their signatures forgeries. The case was tried last December, (it was January by the way) "and the jury disagreed. The genuineness of the signatures was proved to the satisfaction of the jury in the present case," etc

This same statement was made by The Oregonian shortly after the January term spoken of and concluding somewhat as follows viz "They deny having signed it and as Owens is not here to testify in the case, there is no one to say that they did sign it, though some things tend to show that they did," etc.

In justice to myself I beg to submit a few words concerning this remarkable case

First, then Owens did not give his note to Goldsmith. The note was drawn in favor of W F Owens and signed with the names of Holmes, Dillard and Phipps, (My name was only faintly imitated by the way) the name of Owens not appearing jointly with them at all. Owens simply sold the note drawn in favor of W F Owens and against Holmes Dillard and Phipps.

This might seem a trivial matter but when it is considered that Owens, instead of loaning was trying to obtain money in every possible manner, and that one man whose name appears on the note could easily have bought the whole grange concern, the idea of the note being a genuine document is simply an absurdity to anyone at all conversant with the matter while the theory that these names were placed there as sureties might be made to look somewhat plausible

Again, if Owens held such a note why did he not take measures to collect it instead of selling it at a discount? None of those whose names appear on the note were involved in any way so that it could have been collected on short notice if genuine, and providing further that he ever saw it at all. But, to quote The Oregonian, "as Owens is not here to testify in the case, we have no means of knowing whether he ever saw it or not"

The fact is that rascality is indelibly stamped upon every line of those papers (both bond and note), and the decision of that court (I will not say jury) gives every scoundrel who may ride across a farm *carte blanche* to put his hand into the owner's pocket to lift the contents to his heart's content

We will now notice the clause "The genuineness of the signatures was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, etc. In reply to this I will say that the remarks of the court in the instructions to the jury left but very little for the jury to decide

In summing up evidence his remarks were substantially as follows, viz "In the case of Dillard it is the evidence of father, son and grandson. They have compared notes with their neighbors until they are able to recite their conclusions here somewhat after the manner of a lesson," etc

Now let me ask, where did the court get that little bit of information? Was he posted by the plaintiff's attorney, or is his prophetic mind able to look into things that are transpiring 200 miles away?

Again "I have observed Mr Pittman" (one of the plaintiff's witnesses) "very closely, and he has given in his testimony in a straightforward, honest manner." Concerning an impeached witness, the court says substantially the same while the manner of the impeaching witnesses showed that they were actuated by malice. And so on *ad lib*

While in this case straws certainly show which way the wind blows, let us listen for a moment to the language of Judge Boise, in his instructions to the jury in the Beardsley case he says

"The jury are judges always of the credibility of witnesses and of the facts in the case. It is not competent for the court to give you the view which it takes of the testimony. The court gives the law and calls your attention to the points on which testimony has been given in this case. And you have heard it all and now it is for you to find upon this question as impartially as you shall, and you have no interest in the matter more than to render a true verdict and vindicate the law"

In order that your readers may fully understand this matter it will be necessary to state that the note in question was dated August 9, 1886. Now your readers will bear in mind that this case has been on trial three times—first, November, 1887 when, after the jury was impaneled and everything appeared to be ready the plaintiffs withdrew the suit for the term. Why it was withdrawn will probably be apparent when it is stated that my name (or what was taken for it) was unintelligible, some calling it one thing and others something else. The judge called it Dillura

When the case was tried in January, 1889, the signature had been "doctored" to read Dillard, and as the plaintiff's attorney claimed that it had not been out of his office the public may judge who did the "doctoring" and also why the case was withdrawn the first time.

This time the jury stood nine for defendant. The third trial was in June last. It has not been denied by either party, so far as I am aware, that Owens passed through my farm at the time of the date of the note, stopping at the thresher which stood quite near the road, and where it is alleged that I signed the note

I proved by eleven unimpeachable witnesses that I was not there, and also proved not only where I was not but where I was, and that Owens was not there at all

Mrs. Owens, one of the witnesses whom Judge Deady lauded so highly, testified that I was feeding the thresher and that I got down and shook hands with her, but she did not see me sign any paper. I was within seven days of 74 years old at that time, which might seem rather an advanced age for feeding a thresher, besides I proved that I had never fed a thresher since I had resided in the county, even J W Pittman, the only man who could be found to swear that I was at the thresher, not daring to say that I had ever fed one

This is the man who gave in his evidence in such a "straightforward manner," and who testified that he saw myself and Owens behind a straw pile and also that he saw a paper in Owens's hand

Concerning the evidence of this man I will say that the fact of his having tried to find men to impeach some of my witnesses places that very straightforward, honest individual under suspicion of bribery to say the least, and I fancy it will be a very difficult matter for him to convince many of his neighbors that he did not deliberately commit perjury

But admitting his honesty for the sake of argument his testimony was diametrically opposite to that of eleven others, whom no man can truthfully say are not just as honest as himself. This places the evidence overwhelmingly on my side, and I fancy that if those jurymen were consulted it would be found that "the genuineness of the signatures" was not proven to the satisfaction of many of them, and that if they had gone to the jury room unhampered by the garbled instructions of the court, the result would have been far different

As to the testimony of Mr Hyman Abraham that he saw myself and Owens about that time, transacting some business in the grange warehouse I will say that I was never in the building but once in my life and that my business was not with Owens then. This was a long time previous to the time in question. Neither did I ever have any dealings with Owens except that in 1884 I sold him my wheat which was shipped direct from the warehouse on my farm and never went into the grange building and also during the whole time that he conducted the business I bought absolutely nothing from him. Now in the face of these facts, I will leave the public to judge whether Mr A., made this statement for the money that was in it, or simply to gratify an innate propensity for lying

In conclusion I will say that I am an old man whose race is nearly run. I came to Oregon in 1850, and was one of the charter members of the first masonic lodge in Salem removed to this county in 1852, and was one of the charter members of the masonic lodge in Roseburg, and also settled on the farm on which I now reside. It will be quite evident from this statement that I am pretty well acquainted with a great many people in the state and no honest man of them all will say that I have ever refused to pay my honest debts. I can pay off this bastard note whose parentage remains to be found out and have enough left for the few days that are before me but I have a name and a principle to defend no less than the right to that which is my own and so long as there is a court of justice in this land where I can get a hearing I will never pay it

I have asked no man to perjure himself for me, and those who have testified in my behalf are honest men, not impeached nor perjured, and I can find others to substantiate what these have said and with such an array of evidence at hand if there is a God of justice in this land the right must prevail.

JOHN DILLARD

A Delayed Letter

Chicago News.

November 25, 1864, Mrs. Hodges, of St. Louis, mailed a letter to her husband, who was in Sherman's army. Reaching his regiment, the letter was given to Captain Bixby, to be delivered to Mr Hodges. The captain naturally put it in his pocket. A few weeks ago he found it in the same pocket of the same coat, yellow and dingy with twenty five years incarceration, but otherwise all right. He immediately mailed it, and Mr Hodges received it in St. Louis, the city from which it originally started. The news was a little old, but the family enjoyed reading it.

CHILDREN OF THE SUN.

Some Recent Discoveries in the Land of the Incas

A Mighty Nation of 30,000 000 Souls Educated in the Arts and Sciences—Architectural and Mechanical Skill

It was for the purpose of learning the history of the Inca empire which has never yet been published in the English language, that I spent some years among the ruins, and to complete my work it is necessary that I should again make a visit to the land of the Incas. But one translation has been made of La Vega's work and that is very unsatisfactory and inaccurate, a great deal of history is given but the work is full of gross exaggerations. My work is partially completed and I am able to give some facts about the wonderful Incas which have never before been placed before the public

The extent of the Inca empire was from [illegible] degrees north latitude to 34 degrees south latitude, about 3000 miles in length, and some 700 miles in width, on an average, or nearly as large as the United States. It was founded in the year 600 A D, by Manco Capac and his sister wife Mama Oello. There is a tradition that they were sent by the Sun to civilize the Indians of the Andes who had become warlike and cannibalistic in their customs and habits. Seemingly prior to this period a vast empire had spread over the table lands of Bolivia and Peru the ruins of which are seen on all sides to day, consisting of cut stone copper impressions of hinges, carvings, temples, etc which all antedate

THE INCA EMPIRE.

Even the Indians prior to the Inca period claim that these ruins belonged to an extinct but wholly civilized race of people, probably analogous to the times of the Mound Builders of North America. The most prominent center of these is Tiahuanco. At the time of the conquest by the Incas, the great Indian centers of the Andes were at Pachamanac, thirty miles south of Lima, at Old Huanaco which is in the heart of the Andes in the center of Peru, and at Quito in Ecuador. In these places to-day are to be seen the ruins of the old temples of the Indians and by the side of them the newer temples erected by the Incas

The tradition is that Capac was sent by the Sun and placed on the islands of Lake Titicaca, and these islands are held sacred to-day by the Incas. These people were ordered to take a golden wedge, which was given them, and carry it northward until it should leave their hands and disappear in the ground. At this place they were to erect a city which should be their capital, and should commence their mission of civilizing the Indians, teaching them the science of agriculture the art of manufacturing cloth and necessary articles for their domestic comfort. The city was built. They termed it Cuzco and the ruins of it exist to day in upper Peru. They called the country Tiahuntin Suyo which means "the whole of the world." Prescott has always termed it the Inca empire and that is what it has always been known by. I prefer the original name and call them Suyos for short

Now as to

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INCAS

The word Inca means royalty merely. It was ruled over by a king, one of the Incas, who was the oldest son, and was father of the whole country. Therefore it could be called a patriarchal government, as well as a dynasty. The king prescribed just laws for the people, governing even their most minute domestic duties, prescribing their food sufficient for each meal. The land belonged to the reigning Inca, and each person was allotted so much to work each year, the products of which did not belong to the labrer, but to the king. These products were placed in large store-houses in different parts of their kingdom, where at certain intervals each family was allotted its share for the ensuing year or period. The artisans deposited their manufactured products in like manner, and they were allotted in the same way

In their judicial department while the king was a supreme court himself, yet the country was ruled over by courts—one inferior, one supreme in each department. Below these were courts similar to our justices' courts, where cases were tried by arbitration and punishment meted out according to the decision of the official, or of the judges. The greatest punishment—the one that seemed to predominate among these people—was the striking of the criminal upon the upper part of the back, between the shoulders, with a stone, which sometimes produced death.

THEIR LAWS WERE CLASSIFIED

as follows:

1 Municipal laws, treating of the revenues of the different departments

2 Agrarian laws treating of the division of the land among the different departments and the people

3. The public law specifying the prominent divisions of public work which benefited the people in common. Under this law they had a superintendent of highways, a superintendent of bridges and a superintendent of aqueducts

4 A law that stated the arrangement of the time of labor which belonged to the different provinces, towns and individuals.

5 Brotherhood laws, providing for mutual assistance in the cultivation of the earth and construction of buildings.

6 Laws of economy. These dealt with the ordinary personal expenses and prescribed the quantity of food and clothing to be used by each individual. These laws also ordered that two or three times a month the people of each neighboring town should dine together in the presence of official governors that they should join in military and popular amusements at the time with a joyful mind, to root out all feuds and passions and give peace entire reign.

7 LAWS IN FAVOR OF THE SICK

Or maimed. These laws ordered the deaf, the dumb the blind, the crippled, the deformed, and all the infirm to be supported from the public funds, also that these unfortunates should be assembled two or three times a month to feasts and public dinners, where there should be general rejoicing for the time forgetting in part their miserable condition

8 The law of hospitality which prescribed means of supporting travelers or strangers in different parts of the empire at the expense of the public

9 Household laws, regulating the work of the individuals prescribing even for the child 5 years of age an occupation proportionate to his strength and physical ability. This law however, was often changed if it was noticed that a child had talents in another direction. Under the same laws it was ordained that inhabitants should eat and make merry with open doors, so that the minister of justice might have liberty to visit them. There were officials called superintendents of the pueblas, who visited very frequently the temples, the public buildings and the private buildings, watching the order neatness and well doing of the people punishing the unclean and lazy with blows upon the arms and feet, and praising in public those specially clean and neat.

THE CRIMINAL CODE

Consisted of thirty-seven sections, the laws being very severe, but just. Among the penalties for crime were:

Rebellion against the king, extermination

Blasphemy, death.

Highway robbery, torture and then death

Abortion, death for principal and accomplice

Disobedient sons to be punished in public by their fathers.

Insolence to the authorities, imprisonment

Attempt to escape by criminals, imprisonment

Any woman committing adultery was put to death

Robbing from a son of an Inca, death, but robbing from a person not an Inca was not punished

Officers who allowed a prisoner to escape had the same punishment inflicted on them that the prisoner was sentenced to suffer

Breaking the law in any way was regarded as an insult to their gods as well as to their king.

THEIR MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Was very large and efficient. While it was very weak at first, yet it developed into one of the largest and most determined ever known. Like most other nations, they pushed their conquests into the most remote regions. Their motto was always "Peace and good will to men," yet woe betide the nation that refused the Inca yoke. In order to have a well regulated army the law claimed every man as a soldier and he was trained in the arduous tactics of the empire two or three times a month. The army was noted for its sobriety, civility subordination and the tranquility with which members met death at the post of duty. But while so much military duty was exacted of all men their trades never suffered for want of attention except in one long continued strife, for a rotary system was adopted allowing a soldier to return to his home once in three months to attend to domestic duties and work at his trade the leaves of absence being regulated by the severity of the war being waged. The Commander in Chief was the reigning Inca. Immediately beneath him was the General who had his Lieutenants and the rest were divided in the following order. Every 5 000 men were under a major captain and his lieutenant, the half of this number was placed under a captain and his lieutenants. These divisions were further divided into battalions regiments and companies, with their respective commanders. Each division had its ensign bearer its trumpeter and drummer. The men were armed with wooden and copper swords, the copper being tempered by some process now unknown, until it was as hard and as fine as our common steel war clubs of copper, lances with copper heads, stone and copper axes slings and in rare instances, bows and arrows. The movements of the armies were regulated by drums and trumpets

All the Incas were trained in the most Spartan like manner

FOR THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Each one being in the army from the time he was 16 years old until he had arrived at the age of 70. When he had completed his military education at the capital an army was called together and he was placed at its head to gain his first victory or suffer his first defeat. If victorious he was at once accounted a great warrior but if defeated the people placed little confidence in him. It did not take long to collect an army, as the Incas had four great roads leading out from their capital over which the king's orders were dispatched with great rapidity, sometimes over 150 miles a day being covered by the couriers. These roads were paved with flagstones and were from twelve to fifty feet in width. The road from Cuzco to Quito was the most remarkable one ever constructed. It was channeled from the crests of mountainous passes cut through solid rocks ravines, and precipices, with solid masonry and sometimes suspension bridges, maguey and osier woods. This road was about 1500 miles in length. The other long road led to the south then west of the capital to the ocean, and from thence north along the west to Quito, over the now arid sand hills and deserts. Nearly the whole length of this road was protected by a high wall in places, gardens lined the side of the road whose luscious perfume refreshed the weary soldier or messenger as he hastened along to do the king's bidding. Along these grand highways, about a league apart were placed small post houses which sheltered the messenger who was to travel to the next post as quick as he could and so on, until the message had reached its destination. In the same manner delicious fruits, flesh fish etc, were placed at the king's disposal which came from the remotest parts of the kingdom. Also at intervals were large granaries and store houses filled with food and clothing for the soldiers so that they should not suffer with the change of temperature or elevation in their journeyings

When they waged war they were as saving of their enemies lives and property as of their own, not that they might be reserved for sacrifices as with the Aztecs of Mexico, but for the purpose of civilizing them

"WE MUST SPARE OUR ENEMIES,"

Said an Inca prince to his soldiers "or it will be our loss, since they and all their property will soon be ours." As the war proceeded they held armistices for the purpose of negotiating for peace, and when the war was over as soon as their late foes acknowledged obedience to the Incas, the conquerors did everything in their power to make them comfortable and reconcile them to the Inca customs. The chief was taken, with his children to Cuzco, where the young sons were educated by the wise men in the Inca university and the conquered chief was recognized as governor of the territory newly acquired by the conquest. But should the new governor remain rebellious, he was removed from his office and he and his people were scattered over the empire. The Incas conquered in order to reclaim and civilize, as they had been ordered by their sun god, and as soon as the conquered adapted themselves to the Inca rule they were left in their territory, where the Incas erected temples to the sun, and founded schools in which were taught the universal language of the empire, rudimentary arithmetic and military tactics. Then they sent one of their statisticians to take the statistics of the newly acquired province and teach the people the arts of agriculture and manufacture. By this mild treatment the spirit of loyalty entered into the bosom of the savage, and he became as peaceful as though he had always been in the Inca household. In this manner they enlarged their kingdom until it reached its vast proportion as given above, and contained a population according to the chroniclers, of between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 people.

When their population became thus dense, their plains and valleys being occupied, and the desert land being irrigated by

A WONDERFUL SYSTEM OF AQUEDUCTS,

They commenced terracing the mountains, so that the sides could be used for cultivation, and to-day these terraces stand as monuments that compare favorably with, if they do not surpass in grandeur, the great work of the Egyptians. The traveler of to-day, as he nears the foothills or passes, or enters the mountains, notices sustaining walls for terrace farms which covered all of the Andes of Peru in the first and partially in the second ranges, from the snow line down to the plain. Some of these farms are used to day, but the majority of them have been suffered to fall into disuse

One other department of industry was known to this nation which was not known to any other people of the western hemisphere, and that was the science of navigation. They navigated not only their rivers, but the coast from Quito to Iquiqui. Their ships they termed "balsas," and they had sometimes one and sometimes two sails, and were seen by Pizarro and his companions when they first discovered Peru

A word as to the industries of this remarkable people. In their agriculture they had a grand system of irrigation by which they redeemed a great portion of the desert plain of the coast. They terraced the mountains and fertilized the plains, using for this purpose guano, which they obtained from the neighboring islands. Their products were the potato, coco, from which comes the cocaine of to day and which they always used as a food stuff chewing it, maize, and on the coast plains they raised cotton and wool. Their system of agriculture was greatly advanced in regard to the propagation of plants, rotating of crops, and systematic laying out of lands.

A Non-Paying Road

New York, July 20—It was announced this afternoon that the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad would have to default on the payment of interest on 5 per cent bonds due September 1st amounting to $200 000 and a receiver would then be appointed.

They Occupy a Strong Position.

Cairo, July 20—A reconnoitering party from Wady Halfa found the dervishes occupying a good position. It is learned that they have been reinforced by 1000 men. The British troops at Assouan, numbering 1600, are considered strong enough to attack the dervishes

Shipping Intelligence

Southampton July 20—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's new steamer Columbia from Hamburg sailed this morning on her first trip to New York.

Bremerhaven July 20—Arrived Steamer Aller from New York

A Still Explodes.

Jersey City, July 20—A still exploded in Dodge & Alcott's chemical works this afternoon, and a three-story brick building 100x25 feet was destroyed. Loss, $300,000

An Uprising in Crete.

Constantinople July 20—The porte will send several battalions of troops to Crete in consequence of a threatened uprising

Tickets to and From Europe.
Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

THE SHIPPING OF EUROPE.

The Maritime Advantages of England, Germany and France.

How the Latter Nation Has Built Up a Great Shipbuilding Industry by Paying Out Large Subsidies

Havre, France, June 18, 1889.

Havre is a city of 100,000 people, transacting nearly all the Atlantic commerce of France. It has great stone docks, and in them lie more than 100 vessels. But of all the steamers and sailers only two fly the American flag—the John C Davis of Boston, and the Olive S Southard of Portland, Oregon. There is lying here a huge liner, the Burgayne (Burgundy) of the *Transatlantic Compagnie Generale*. She is of 7000 tons measurement, has 8000 indicated horse-power, and can make 18 knots an hour in good weather and bad. She was built at Penhoet, near St. Nazarein France, and cost to construct and equip $1 400 000. She is 497 feet long and 47 feet beam. The French nation gave $100,000 bonus towards her construction, and pay the "Transatlantique Company" five millions of francs ($1 000,000) per annum as a subvention to aid in running her and her three consorts. This same company has also other steamers running to Algiers and other Mediterranean ports, so that its tonnage aggregates 150,000. For every 1000 miles that these ships run they get a subsidy of 3 cents per registered on, the same subvention is also paid to wooden and iron sailing ships. If these steamers or sailers are built in a foreign country there shall be a reduction of 60 per cent. of this subsidy. But nothing is paid to fishing schooners or pleasure yachts

There is another French company, with its headquarters at Marseilles, called "Messageries Maritimes," which runs lines of steamers to Constantinople, to Greece, Italy, India and the River Plata. Its tonnage is not quite so large, but it numbers a score or more of steamers, which also receive the same subvention

France has not only become a great maritime country, but its trade is growing. I venture to say that a majority of people believe that when the French want to get a vessel built they go to the shipyards of Glasgow or Belfast as I am free to confess I did. But no they are all built in France, and neither the Cunarders nor the White Stars can excel the Havre line in sailing or steaming power or in the excellence of their appointments

This subsidy of a few millions a year has built up yards at Brest-Rochelle, Havre and Toulon, where French skill can turn out vessels equal to the best British. It is only the French navy that England fears in case of war, her whole strength is now being exerted to build a fleet of war ships that outnumber the Gallic navy two to one.

The German Lloyds" have likewise a large fleet of steamers that run to all parts of the world. Once a week the Gerra or the Fulda or some sister ship leaves Bremen (calling at Southampton) for New York. It is hard to make a choice between the German Lloyds and the French line; but a young Britisher who sits next to me as I write says, "I will never go to America or India in an English steamer if I can get a passage on the French line."

I am informed that a line called the "Austrian & Hungarian Lloyds" gets a large subvention from its government. All these countries carry their own products to foreign nations in their own vessels. But in America Brittania rules the wave. We pay to our English cousins about $160,000,000 a year to carry our productions to foreign parts. Who says blood is not thicker than water after this?

J. B. M.

LEM HILL'S FUNERAL.

One of the Stories of Early Times in California.

Another of the queer characters in White Horse camp was a man known as Lem Hill. He was as mild as buttermilk and as dull as a hoe, and no one ever thought of asking his advice or interesting themselves in his affairs. One day he took sick, and after a period lasting about three weeks it was seen that he must die. It was deemed best that some one should break the news to him, and so "Judge" Kelso dropped in and said: "Lem, you are going to turn up your toes before another sunrise."

The judge didn't mean to be sudden or unfeeling but that was his way

"I guess I am" quietly replied Lem.

"Well, that pint being settled and no exceptions taken, what last requests hev ye got to make? We want to do the fair thing, you know, although it's a busy time."

"Kin I hev a funeral?" queried Lem.

"You kin"

"Reg'lar procession?"

"Yes."

"I don't expect any coffin, of course, but I'd like to hev the affair pulled off reasonably decent. You kin plant me on the hill beside the Frenchman. I guess we won't quarrel."

"Yes, we'll do that, though it's purty hard digging up thar."

"Needn't mind going over a couple of feet," said Lem, "and the fellers with the body had better take the left hand path as they go up; it's easier to climb."

"Got any wealth?" asked the judge after a moment's silence.

"A couple of ounces, mebbe."

"Mighty slim show for a big spread on that, but we can't help it. Well, Lem, it's my busy day, you know, and I must cut this short. Hope you won't take offense."

"Oh certainly not; don't neglect work on my account. Suthin' said at the grave?"

"Jist a few words, Lem, and I'll say 'em myself. I'll practice up this afternoon, and get some whisky to clear my throat. I want to make a decent job of it."

"What'll you say?"

"Why, that you died happy—hev left an aching void—we shall all miss you—cut down in your prime. I'll lay it on purty thick."

"Well I m sure I couldn't ask for more, and perhaps it's better than I could expect. So long judge. Go back to your work, and I'll go on with my dying."

And the judge left the shanty whistling, as was his wont, and Lem had not been dead over an hour before word came to us down in the gulch. The funeral came off the next morning, and it has always been a pleasant remembrance with me that the judge did considerable better than he agreed to. He gave two eulogies in place of one, and after the burial he licked one of the men who wouldn't knock off work to attend.

PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Secretary Rusk is said to be the most popular cabinet officer among the Washington newspaper men

Sarah Bernhardt is evidently planning another tour in this country. She has suddenly developed a suspicious liking for Americans.

General Sheridan's book has reached a sale of 60,000 copies. Mrs Sheridan's health has much improved. She will remain in Toronto till late in the fall.

Brush of the arc electric light, owns a $1,000,000 house in Cleveland O. He was a newspaper reporter on a salary of $15 a week less than fifteen years ago

Wilkie Collins, though recovering from his last attack, has been forbidden by his physicians ever to write again. "Blind Love," his last novel, closes his literary career

Little Elsie (witnessing a Fourth of July balloon ascension)—O mamma, are those men going up to heaven? Mother—Hush, dear. Those are reporters.—*Boston Herald*.

The shah of Persia is passing some of his leisure time in reading extracts about himself from the English papers. If he wants to have a genuine good time he should get the American papers.

Theodore Kamensky, the once noted Russian sculptor, is a humble innkeeper in Clearwater, Fla. At one time a favorite of the czar, he was afterwards exiled, and is now living in poverty under a fictitious name.

Mrs. Angie Truax, of Saratoga claims to have invented a combined electric land and marine carriage, a novel and complicated affair which will make fifteen miles an hour on land and by slight and easily made changes is readily adapted for use on water

Says Emile Zola: "Ten years ago I gave up tobacco at the instance of my doctor. I do not believe, however, that the intelligence and the creative strength of man are injured by smoking. Perfection is so stupid that I am often sorry I ceased smoking

Edwin Booth has not given up smoking, as has been reported. He was observed recently at a small railway station on the Connecticut shore of Long Island sound dressed in gray and puffing a black, strong cigar with the air of an enthusiast. His face was pale, his eyes haggard, and he walked like an old man. One shoulder was at least two inches above the other. Those who saw him, says the New York *World*, were astonished at his feeble appearance.

It is understood that Henry F. Waters, of Salem, Mass., now residing in London, whose discoveries relating to John Harvard, the founder of Harvard college, were announced four years ago by President Eliot at the commencement dinner of that institution, has made important discoveries concerning the Washington family, and it is thought that the mystery concerning the parentage of John Washington, the immigrant ancestor of President Washington, will be cleared up.

WHOLESAL
-AND-
RETAIL
75
FIRST STR
WE CATE
TO THE
BEST TRAD

YESTERDAY'S COURT NOT

Department No 2 Adjourns Yest
After a Long Session

Suits for Separate [illegible] Decrees of Divorce G
[illegible] Judge Tanner's M
[illegible] Legal Notes

Judge Stearns of department No. [illegible] adjourned co[illegible] circuit court yesterday [illegible] the longest s[illegible] the summer [illegible] ever held [illegible] of the state [illegible] on every leg[illegible] state. [illegible] of last year [illegible]. When one term of court ended [illegible] all. When [illegible] the next day. The [illegible] on another [illegible] was the abundance of [illegible] the long session. [illegible] Never [illegible] the like of [illegible] business. [illegible] At one time [illegible] in Multnomah county [illegible] the writer [illegible] 125 prisoners [illegible] jail the largest number it has ever [illegible] tained

[illegible]

J D Faulkner a physician who [illegible] with bitters and James Smith his [illegible]panion were recently arrested by a d[illegible] marshal on the Warm Springs reser[illegible] for dispensing intoxicating beverages [illegible] Indians. The defendants were yes[illegible] brought before Judge Deady in the [illegible] States district court and the charges [illegible] them were investigated

The case against Smith was dismiss[illegible] appearing that he had nothing whate[illegible] do with the liquor

Faulkner admitted that he gave t[illegible]dians some of his bitters in order to [illegible] of them. They met in crossing the r[illegible] tion and to the Indians persistent c[illegible] les for the firewater which Faulkner [illegible] have he gave them a bottle or two [illegible] some. The Indians having once ob[illegible] the taste of it took away from him a[illegible] he had and then informed the autho[illegible]. In view of these rather extenuating c[illegible] stances the court fined Faulkner but $[illegible]

POLICE COURT

The case against Emma Frischko[illegible] drunkenness was yesterday dismiss[illegible] motion of acting city attorney Charl[illegible] Strain

R. H Reed drunk fined $10. [illegible] Chambers [illegible] $2. Charles Harris [illegible] Ross John Thomas and Owen P[illegible] charged with sleeping on the Northe[illegible] cific docks were fined $10 each. Jose[illegible] kinson was fined $10 for carrying con[illegible] weapons

Robert Nelson charged with the l[illegible] of $5 from J B Williams in the Red [illegible] saloon was fined $50

Edward Ferry the ex treasurer of th[illegible] cient Order of Hibernians who was [illegible] on a charge of embezzling $106 60 bel[illegible] to the society stated to the court th[illegible] was ready to go ahead with his examin[illegible] Michael H[illegible] the corresponding sec[illegible] of the society was the only witness [illegible] and after hearing his version of the sh[illegible] in the funds the court concluded to wa[illegible] amination. He was bound over to the [illegible] jury in default of the sum of $500

The case of [illegible] Look the Chinese [illegible] who shot and seriously wounded a C[illegible] cook on Second and Alder streets [illegible] days since was continued until Mon[illegible] afternoon. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ida I. Wright has begun suit f[illegible] vorce from [illegible] Wright to whom [illegible] been married just one year. She charg[illegible] her husband has threatened to kill [illegible] himself [illegible] made false accu[illegible] against her [illegible]

Georgia Mortimer is suing John M[illegible] for a separation on the ground of cru[illegible]

[illegible] RANTED

Charles [illegible] was granted a [illegible] from [illegible] by Judge [illegible] yesterday. [illegible] was granted a separation [illegible] Alfred Baker on the ground of cruelty

THEY ARE TO WED

Marriage licenses were granted ye[illegible] for W. L. W[illegible] aged 28 and M[illegible] aged 1[illegible] W. [illegible] aged [illegible] and [illegible] Maurice aged [illegible] Kork[illegible] and Julia [illegible] aged [illegible]

NEW SUITS

[illegible] Astoria [illegible] Korpela to [illegible]

FOUND ON THE DOCKET

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

United States [illegible] James Smith [illegible] liquor to Indians [illegible] Faulkner [illegible] and sentenced [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Street car No. 3 on the Washington [illegible] line loaded with passengers was [illegible] down the track at a rather good [illegible] it neared the intersection of Fourt[illegible] with the engine only a short dist[illegible] everybody expected to see a terr[illegible] sion. An officer and half a doz[illegible] standing at the corner yelled at th[illegible] their voices. Fear and consternatio[illegible] the passengers of the cars and five [illegible] including the conductor, jumped

WHOLESALE
-AND-
RETAIL

+ 75 +
FIRST STREET

WE CATER
TO THE
BEST TRADE

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

We take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public in general that we have just received an immense line of Imported Cigars direct from Havana. This importation comprises the product of the best known manufacturers, such as H. Upman, Manuel Garcia, Juan Lopez, S Celario and many others

THE FINEST SMOKING
-AND-
CHEWING TOBACCO

OUR AIM

It is our constant aim to give quality and quantity to our patrons, and we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Portland and of the entire Northwest. "Polite attention, good value for your money," is our motto. We earnestly invite your kind inspection of our establishment.

COUNTRY
ORDERS
SOLICITED.

SICHEL & MAYER

PORTLAND
OREGON.

OUR BRANDS

Our brands of H Upman s Le Espanola, La Rosa De Santiago, El Favorita, La Meridiana, El Mirande, La Alteza are the very choicest brands of Imported Cigars in the world to-day. They can be obtained from us in all sizes and shapes and at as low prices as the best imported goods can be sold for

THE FINEST IMPORTED
KEY WEST AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS

OUR BRANDS

We are sole agents for the Schiller Clear Havana Key West Cigars, Celestino Palacio & Co s El Telegrapho Cigars, Bagley's Fast Mail Chewing Tobaccos and Seidenberg's Figaro Nickel Cigar. From the cheapest of our stock to the most expensive brands we guarantee them all as strictly "Straight Goods

ALL WE ASK
-IS-
A TRIAL

YESTERDAY'S COURT NOTES.

Department No. 2 Adjourns Yesterday After a Long Session.

Suits for Separation—Decrees of Divorce Granted—Hymen's Victims—Judge Tanner s Matinee—Strong "Tonic"—Legal Notes

Judge Stearns, of department No 2 state circuit court, yesterday adjourned court for the summer, thus closing the longest session of the state circuit court ever held in this state. He held court on every legal day since September 3 of last year—267 days in all. When one term of court ended he began another the next day. The cause of the long session was the abundance of criminal business. Never was the like of it seen in Multnomah county. At one time during the winter there were 125 prisoners in the jail, the largest number it has ever contained.

THE TONICS INTOXICATED

J. D Faulkner, a physician, who deals with "bitters," and James Smith, his companion, were recently arrested by a deputy marshal on the Warm Springs reservation for dispensing intoxicating beverages to the Indians. The defendants were yesterday brought before Judge Deady in the United States district court and the charges against them were investigated.

The case against Smith was dismissed it appearing that he had nothing whatever to do with the liquor.

Faulkner admitted that he gave the Indians some of his bitters in order to get rid of them. They met in crossing the reservation, and to the Indians' persistent entreaties for the firewater which Faulkner did not have, he gave them a bottle or two of his tonic. The Indians, having once obtained the taste of it, took away from him all that he had, and then informed the authorities. In view of these rather extenuating circumstances, the court fined Faulkner but $10.

POLICE COURT

The case against Emma Frischkorn for drunkenness, was yesterday dismissed on motion of acting city attorney Charles Petrain.

R. H. Reed, drunk, fined $10. Frank Chambers, same, $2. Charles Harris James Ross, John Thomas and Owen Padden, charged with sleeping on the Northern Pacific docks, were fined $10 each. Joseph Atkinson was fined $10 for carrying concealed weapons.

Robert Nelson, charged with the larceny of $5 from J B Williams in the Red Front saloon, was fined $50.

Edward Perry, the ex treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians who was arrested on a charge of embezzling $106 60 belonging to the society, stated to the court that he was ready to go ahead with his examination. Michael Hayes, the corresponding secretary of the society, was the only witness called and after hearing his version of the shortage in the funds Perry concluded to waive examination. He was bound over to the grand jury under bonds in the sum of $500.

The case of Gee Fook, the Chinese actor who shot and seriously wounded a Chinese cook on Second and Alder streets, several days since, was continued until Monday afternoon. Another Chinaman yesterday stated that the Chinese no longer have any fears of the law or of the consequences of crime. "Inasmuch as several Chinese murderers have cheated the gallows and the participants in the highbinder riot of last fall have escaped punishment entirely" said he, "they are of the opinion that money will do anything."

SUITS FOR DIVORCE

Ida L. Albright has begun suit for a divorce from John S Albright, to whom she has been married just one year. She charges that her husband has threatened to kill her and himself, that he has made false accusations against her and that he has neglected her.

Georgia Mortimer is suing John Mortimer for a separation on the ground of cruelty.

TWO DIVORCES GRANTED

Charles Farleman was granted a divorce from Cora Farleman by Judge Stearns yesterday. The ground was desertion. Sarah Baker was granted a separation from Alfred Baker on the ground of cruelty.

THEY ARE TO WED

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday to W. E. Wilson, aged 28, and Mary Kelty aged 17; W B Roberts, aged 35 and J S Maurice, aged 34; Thomas Konkie aged [illegible] and Julia Spenser, aged 19.

NEW SUITS

Foard & Stokes, of Astoria vs Charles Korpela, to recover $125 57 for goods sold.

FOUND ON THE DOCKET

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

United States vs J D Faulkner and James Smith, information filed for selling liquor to Indians, dismissed as to Smith. Faulkner arraigned plea of guilty entered and sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 1

W N Northrop et al vs Clara L Dickey, dismissed.

W N Northrop et al vs Caroline Thompson, dismissed.

F S Doerbecker vs the Columbia City Lumber Company set for trial September 1.

Parke & Lacy Machinery Company vs Kilpatrick Bros & Collins motion to make answer more definite and demurrer to answer argued and submitted.

Ed W Bingham vs Sarah M Kern et al time to file bill of exceptions extended to August 1.

Joseph Moring vs. Multnomah county findings for plaintiff for $41 and costs.

Thompson, DeHart & Co vs S R Smith, judgment by default.

George B. Purvis vs Ernest Kroner plaintiff's appeal from costs, bill argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT NO 2

In the matter of the assignment of [illegible] Bros. motion to confirm assignee's report and discharge assignee allowed.

George B Markle vs George L Hayes referred to G G Gammons to take testimony.

Oregon National Bank vs Robert Bell case dismissed papers withdrawn.

Rudolph Schmeer vs Simon Schmeer et al referee's report confirmed.

R D Freeborn vs Harry F McKay.

William Braun a native of Great Britain admitted to citizenship.

State vs Harry Whiteside withdraw plea and demurs to the indictment.

State vs. Richard McBride and Frank Barry plead not guilty.

A THRILLING RIDE

A Street Car on the Washington Street Line Nearly Run Into by an Engine

About 5 30 o'clock yesterday evening what might have been a very serious accident, was averted through the quick action of the engineer of an engine that was coming into the city on the west side Oregon & California road.

Street car No. 3 on the Washington street line, loaded with passengers, was coming down the track at a rather good speed. As it neared the intersection of Fourth street with the engine only a short distance off everybody expected to see a terrible collision. An officer and half a dozen men standing at the corner, yelled at the top of their voices. Fear and consternation seized the passengers of the cars, and five or six, including the conductor, jumped off. The engineer put on the air brakes and reversed his engine but the street car driver evidently did not hear the warning for he continued to drive ahead until the engine was almost on the car. It was then too late to stop, so the driver lashed his team and rushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Fortunately the street car crossed the railway track just in time to avert a collision for when the engine came up there was not more than two yards intervening between it and the side platform of the passing car. It was a thrilling ride for the street car passengers but fortunately no one was hurt or even fainted.

A QUARTER CENTENNIAL.

Salem's Old Residents Have a Social Good Time

The Sons of the Breyman Family and Their Friends Celebrate a Memorable Anniversary

On Monday last July 14th Eugene and Etta Breyman of Salem completed their quarter centennial of married life and the occasion was celebrated by a gathering of the most intimate friends and the large family connection as many as could be seated around their hospitable table. The evening was spent as a gathering of well assorted, old time friends alone can pass the pleasant hours, in freedom and social enjoyment of the highest order. Mr Breyman is one of the family so well known in business circles at Salem and Portland and their home on Willson avenue offers all the possibilities for enjoyment in social life. Mrs Breyman was assisted by her charming daughters and nieces and the family connection included Mr and Mrs Arthur Breyman of East Portland Mr and Mrs E M Waite, (the last a sister of the Breyman brothers,) Mr and Mrs William Brown (the last a daughter of Werner Breyman) also Mrs. Holgate of Yamhill and several young ladies of the different branches of the family.

The father of the Breymans was a Prussian officer, who had been wounded in battle and had retired on his means aided by a pension. They were a family of thirteen brothers and sisters, of whom twelve are yet living at mature age. The missing brother was in the American army, and was killed during the Mexican war. The father was a man who had grown to fill merely the life of a soldier and had little experience besides that. Realizing his own want of practical knowledge of affairs, he determined that his children should be educated and trained to business as men of the world. They nearly all came to America and have fulfilled the father's wishes for them so far as being successful business men.

The guests were of the oldest of Salem's residents, and the evening was passed by them in pleasant intercourse until the announcement of supper gave a change to the programme. It is poor taste to eulogize hospitality but the supper table was made the scene of the evening's happiest efforts. After the feast came the flow of soul. Mrs J N Gilbert at whose home the wooing was done and who went to Walla Walla to be present at the ceremony in 1864 read a very much appreciated reminiscence of the old time and its characters. She was followed by an original poem that was received with appreciation that covered its defects. Following this the evening was spent in speeches and toasts that gave the occasion life and enjoyment not often realized. Many incidents of the past were recalled and the humor grew as the sentiment of the hour was called to the surface. One pleasant feature was when Mrs Waite (herself a Breyman) read words of kind greeting, sent in commemoration of the occasion from those who were yet at the old home in the Fatherland, from brothers and sisters and friends in Europe Milwaukee New York Los Angeles and even from a brother who was at Clatsop. Many of these expressed sentiments in earnest and graceful words and were peculiarly appropriate. The various persons at table joined in singing songs of the old time and the chorus made the staid city wakeful in its volume and earnestness. A parlor dance finished the evening and seldom has such a time been more delightfully spent. The guests included Mr and Mrs P McF Patton Mrs J N Gilbert Mrs Mattie Scott Mr and Mrs J J Murphy Mrs E N Cooke Mr and Mrs J G Albert Mr and Mrs S A Clarke Governor and Mrs Moody and the different members of the family connections that have already been referred to.

NEWS NOTES FROM KALAMA

A Mountain of Iron—Fine Quartz—Bedding Factory—Building Approaches—Large Warehouse—Houses Scarce

An occasional correspondent writing from Kalama under date of July 20 sends the following:

About sixteen miles south of this place there is a mountain of solid iron. This iron is of good quality and lies on the surface of the ground.

This morning a farmer living about fifteen miles from here brought some fine quartz into town. This quartz is very rich there being a large amount of gold and the balance copper. An investigation of this rich mining region would be profitable for investors.

Messrs Johnson & Co of Chicago are to erect a building here soon which will be used as a factory. The company will employ fifty hands and turn out a carload of mattresses per day when started.

One thousand men will be employed building new approaches on the Northern Pacific right of way at this point which will be chiefly pontoons and chutes for steamers. The transfer will be made in ten minutes, instead of forty five, as at present.

The large warehouse to be used by the Vancouver Transportation Company is being built. This warehouse will be used by the steamer Lurline and Northern Pacific railroad in the transfer of Astoria and coast freight.

Several families are waiting for houses. There is at present a great demand for residence and business houses here several families being compelled to live in tents until they can build houses.

The Minneapolis Building and Loan Association will erect some business houses here soon.

A surveying party consisting of about twelve men reached here to day. These men are surveying a route for the Seattle & Southern railroad which will cross the Columbia river here on the Northern Pacific transfer steamer Tacoma.

ORDERED TO REPORT

General Gibbon has issued the following special order under date of July 16. The following named officers will report in person at these headquarters on July 30th instant for duty in connection with the annual department rifle competition:

First Lieutenant John Murphy Fourteenth infantry

First Lieutenant F D Holton Second cavalry

Second Lieutenant C H Martin, Fourteenth infantry

Second Lieutenant H Hall Fourth infantry

Second Lieutenant W K Jones Fourteenth infantry

Second Lieutenant J S Winn Second cavalry

Second Lieutenant William R Sample Fourteenth infantry

Second Lieutenant E A Helmick Fourth infantry

The travel directed is necessary for the public service.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No 121 First street, corner Washington.

EAST PORTLAND PICK-UPS.

The Fire Department Soon To Be Supplied with Horses

Citizens Should Heed Ordinance No 511—A Dangerous Practice—A Boy Bitten by a Dog—Personal New Notes

At the last meeting of Pioneer Engine company the matter of procuring horses for the engine was considered. The city council at the meeting Monday night accepted the proposition to provide for the horses and agreed to pay for the services of a driver if the company would turn the horses over to the city giving a bill of sale to the same.

All these provisions were acceptable as the company did not care to assume any responsibility other than that of procuring money for the horses buying them and turning them over to the city. The same committee that has been canvassing the city for funds was instructed to continue the work and purchase the horses. About $400 has been raised and no trouble is anticipated in raising the balance. In less than a month the department will be provided with horses. They will be found useful in many ways. The first consideration will be a street sprinkler which the city agreed practically to procure. It should be obtained as soon as the horses as it is needed very badly.

SHOULD HAVE A CARE

During the present dry weather it is the duty of everyone to take especial care regarding fires. If there is moss on the roof have it removed at once and if there be an accumulation of paper and other inflammable material it should be removed forthwith. It would be safe in saying there is not a place of business in East Portland that has a back yard but that does not contain inflammable material. Ordinance No 511 for the prevention of fires is constantly being violated in this respect. Section 8 reads: No person shall set up or use any stove pipe flue, boiler or furnace, nor store deposit use, keep or suffer any hay, straw shavings rubbish or litter of any kind in a manner unsafe or dangerous for fire.

This is not obsolete but is in full force. It should be complied with especially at the present time.

BITTEN BY A DOG

A boy named Snell in Holladay's addition was bitten by a dog Thursday on the foot, and has not been able to walk since. The foot was considerably mangled.

Last week Charles Oliver who was assisting in repairing the electric wire in Holladay's addition was terribly bitten on the arm by a dog. It was not known whether it was the same dog that attacked the Snell boy or not but anyone who keeps a vicious dog should be fined as there is no nuisance greater than such an animal.

MAKING GARDEN ON A SANDBAR

The long wharf of the Portland & Vancouver railroad extends nearly 2000 feet out in the Columbia and east of the wharf a great sand bar has formed which is partly covered with willows. It occupies a wide space and is constantly growing. Some Chinamen have cleared off a portion of the land thus formed and put in a garden which looks very well. This sandbar forms an excellent protection to the long wharf and in addition in time may become valuable as it grows all the time.

FELL BETWEEN THE WHEELS

Last evening some man attempted to board the Portland & Vancouver railroad as the cars were passing around the curve at Third and J streets. He made a jump for the platform but missing it fell between the two cars. Two men were standing on the platform and they succeeded in dragging the man from his perilous position and saved him from being crushed beneath the wheels. It is a dangerous thing to jump on the cars at these curves but it is nevertheless done quite often.

THE FACTORY BUILDING

This building is almost entirely enclosed and the roof will be shingled next week. The work is being pushed with all possible speed and it is thought the factory will be in operation within the time specified, the latter part of August. It attracts a great deal of attention from those going to Mount Tabor on the Willamette railway and the conductors are constantly plied with questions as to what the mammoth building is intended for.

CERTIFICATES READY

The board of fire delegates at the last meeting instructed the secretary F L Thorpe to have printed certificates for the chief engineer and his assistants and ex chief engineers and their assistants. These have been printed and can be had by applying to the secretary.

FOREST FIRES

The forest fires between East Portland and the Columbia river along the line of the Portland & Vancouver railroad are about all out. However in the east end of the peninsula the great volumes of smoke indicate the presence of a fire in that neighborhood.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES

Rev J D Driver will return from Eugene City next week.

Mrs W W Root has gone to Sacramento Cal on a visit to friends.

The fine oil painting in Fegan's store will be raffled Monday 8 P M.

Perry Magness and his family will go to Salmon river Monday for an outing.

DEATH OF JOHN F SEARS

This Estimable Young Man Passes Away in Denver While Visiting There

The announcement in yesterday's OREGONIAN of the death at Denver Colo on Friday afternoon of Mr John F Sears sent a pang of deepest sorrow to the hearts of his many friends in Portland. Though his failing health for the past two years gave little promise of permanent amendment the hope was strong that a change of climate would at least prolong his life. But it was not to be. The tired frame was too weak to stand the strain and he sank rapidly from the moment of his arrival in Denver.

Mr Sears was a native of Louisville Ky where his early life was spent. He entered railway service some ten years ago and coming to Portland about four years later entered the auditor's office of the O R & N Co under Mr J H Huddleson. Here he remained as one of his most competent and faithful clerks for about three years. Finding his duties too confining he resigned to accept a position with [illegible] Pachman & Co with whom he remained until about eighteen months ago when he was offered and accepted the post of assistant bookkeeper in the comptroller's office of the O R & N Co. In this position, although the insidious disease which caused his death had already marked him for its own he discharged his duties with such conscientious fidelity that a short time since he was promoted to the responsible office of bookkeeper, which position he held until the ravages of disease compelled his retirement in the latter part of May last.

His fellow clerks and other friends generously made up a purse and sent him to Denver in hopes that he would be benefited by the change, but, after two more months of suffering the flickering flame of life went softly out. Though far from his adopted home devoted friends watched by his bedside and soothed the last hours of his declining life with their offices of love.

Faithful heart generous friend, kindly nature farewell! In your silent rest beneath the soft turf of your old Kentucky home, your memory will remain forever green in the hearts of all who knowing the depths of your genial soul mourn the loss of a friend.

His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world This was a man

J L B

THAT ROAD TO THE LINE.

Oregon Money Will Repair It, But California Steps In

A Lively Lunatic Creates a Sensation—An Opening for Portland Capital and Goods Can Be Found at Keno

KENO July 19

California merchants are showing some concern about that $15 000 Oregon appropriation for the repair of the road from Dairy to the state line. The money will soon be in use and Vince, Walbridge & Co and Henry Diggles of Montague, would be greatly benefitted by the making of an entirely new road to Ager. Henry Diggles himself was in Keno yesterday. "So you are a newspaper man" he said, "by all means explain to the public the great advantage of making the road hug the river." I faithfully promised to do so. By making the trade-catcher's road hug the river is meant a wide departure both from the Ager road and from the literal statement of the bill. By taking this wide departure Oregon money will have smoother rolling into California. It will have less jolting than it has now on the ugly hill of the Ager road and best of all it will be free of the adobe mud which abounds on that road. The first duty of the directors is to remember that this Oregon appropriation was intended to benefit California traders. This delightful reminiscence is in fact the only light in which this Oregon appropriation should be shelled out—the guiding star of the whole business. So "by all means" gentlemen interpret the bill in the light of that influential star and let the road hug the river. In its utter loneliness, the river murmurs plaintively and since there's no law provided against hugging an old river any how no damages need be apprehended. Having thus explained the matter according to a faithful promise I feel much better.

A LIVELY LUNATIC

Tuesday night at Ager the Western Stage Company picked up the wrong passenger. He was a whisky crazed well armed and heavily [illegible] man. He bought a ticket for Lakeview insisted on mounting the box with the driver terribly annoyed and frightened that worthy, no less by the torrent of platitudes he poured into his ears than by pitching his arms shrieking and otherwise acting like an exhorter at a camp meeting. Arriving at Keno at 3 o'clock in the morning he dismounted, caught the horses by the hoofs and somehow contrived to upset and greatly damage the coach. After pointing a pistol at the palpitating breast of the driver he poured forth blasphemy till the pale moon sank back sick abed and the morning stars got tired of singing together. Then he whooped and ran to the defenseless woods. Next evening he was found up to his waist in the river somewhat unclothed and in his wrong mind. It is believed that he is a stray sheepman who after getting a good price for his wool at Frisco pursued pleasure too far as some sheepmen do when they go to [illegible] where real pleasure does not keep house and where the care of domestic concerns do not necessarily involve [illegible] for the mental health of drunken spendthrifts. He says his name is Manerge. Old [illegible] has prompted the poor fellow's mental [illegible] and he was taken to Linkville to be examined as to his true mental condition.

AN OPENING FOR A MERCHANT

Portland would find it profitable to start a large branch store at Keno. Competition with Frisco in supplying Klamath county with a store at Keno as large and liberal as the stores at Montague would result in keeping Klamath cash at home. A merchant with money enough to allow farmers a year's credit on wool security would capture all the cash trade now going south.

PETER THE POET

THE STAGE

The Twelve Temptations at New Park theater after a large week's business closed their engagement last night to one of the largest houses of the week. The company leaves this morning for Tacoma where they open to morrow night.

CORDRAY'S MUSEE AND THEATER

Last night the "standing room only" sign was displayed at the box office. "Under the Gaslight" has had a big run at this popular place of amusement all the week. The play was well put on. Every detail was carefully guarded and the management is making great strides towards making the musee and the theater a first class place of amusement. The best people in Portland recognizing this fact are regular patrons and all go away highly pleased with the entertainment.

This week commencing to morrow night that delightful romantic drama in four acts entitled "Fanchon, the Cricket" with Miss Bessie Tittell in the title role supported by her own dramatic company will be given. Special efforts are being made to put this play on in the best possible manner. Nothing will be left undone. The Musee will come in for its share of praise this week for many new features will be introduced. A complete change of programme takes place in this department. On the Musee stage a list of refined specialties will be given comic vocal and musical act etc. The Musee received a consignment of five alligators yesterday and they are now on exhibition. They came from South America and are fine looking specimens besides being a great curiosity. Those who visit the Musee and theater this week will be richly rewarded for their trouble.

To night last performance of "Under the Gaslight."

BUNCH OF KEYS

Beginning to morrow night Marietta Nash and George [illegible] supported by a strong company will open in the most laughable of farce comedies "Bunch of Keys." Among the flattering notices it has everywhere received is the following:

"The presentation of "A Bunch of Keys" at the Boyd [illegible] was remarkable for many reasons. First on account of the unusually fine audience that witnessed it, [illegible] for the [illegible] setting of the hotel scene and thirdly for the [illegible] amount of laughter on the part of the audience. There is nothing in the play worth speaking of. It is [illegible] from beginning to end [illegible] comical actors who [illegible] about the prospects [illegible] of a poor lawyer who thinks he knows how to run a hotel.

The object of the entertainment is to make people laugh and that end is attained to the fullest possible degree. Many people laughed so much that their [illegible] took a stroll in the hall way between the acts to recover their composure and then went back to their seats only to laugh themselves sick again.

The company is made up of good vocalists dancers and comedians, among whom is Miss Marietta Nash, who fairly danced herself into the hearts of all who saw her. She is by long odds the cleverest woman in her line that has ever been seen in Omaha. Another performer of merit is George [illegible], who as Snaggs, is responsible for a great share of the merriment."

Popular prices 10, 20, 30 and 40 cents will be the order this week.

BUILDINGS AT ELLENSBURGH

Substantial Blocks Rising Rapidly From the Ashes.

Forty Three Brick Structures to Replace Those Destroyed by the Flames—A List of the New Blocks

Below is given a list of buildings under construction and in contemplation at Ellensburgh:

S R [illegible] two story brick [illegible] corner of Pearl and Fourth, seven store rooms and [illegible] suits cost $[illegible] 000

F [illegible] block corner Fourth and Pearl, 30x1[illegible] two story brick eight store rooms and forty rooms, cost $[illegible] 000

Shoudy Cadwell hotel corner Third and Main four story brick 140 rooms and five stores cost $[illegible] 000

Lloyd Cadwell block Third street between Pearl and Pine, 60x80 two store rooms two stories cost $10 000

J B Fogarty 30x120 Third between Pearl and Pine two stories cost $10 000

John Smithson Pearl street, between Third and Fourth 37x70 two stories cost $5 000

Bart[illegible] & Mc[illegible] two story brick Fifth street near Pearl 25x70

[illegible] & Mc[illegible] two story brick Pearl street near Fifth 25x60 two stories, cost $12,000 and completed in 90 days

B [illegible] & son, Main street between Third and Fourth two stories 30x80 cost $8 000

Fred [illegible] three story brick, corner of Pearl and Third 90x120 cost $40 000

W J Webb two story 30x80 Main street, between Third and Fourth cost $8000

Mrs. D J Schnebly two story 60x120, corner Main and Fourth cost $15 000

[illegible] corner Main and Fourth, two story, 30x80

J B Davidson corner Pearl and Fourth three story 120x120 cost $30 000

[illegible] Mercantile Company, Third and Pine, 90x90 cost $25 000

Ben F Snipes & Co two-story stone bank building 40x120 cost $45 000

Fruit, Elliott & Walters Pearl near Sixth, two-story 87x80 cost $16 000

George W Elliott, Fifth street between Main and Pearl two story 47x60 cost $10 000.

J S Anthony Main street, between Fourth and Fifth 30x60 two stories cost $8000

O B Castle, corner Main and Fourth two-story, 40x90 cost $10 000

Opera house corner Sixth and Pearl 55x120, two stories cost $30 000

S C Davidson Fourth between Maine and Pearl two story 30x120 cost $10 000.

S Pearson Third between Main and Pearl, $8000

Samuel Creger corner Third and Water, 70x120 two stories cost $ 8 000

F Bossong & Co Pearl, between Third and Fourth 30x80 two stories cost $1[illegible] 000

S Kreidel corner Third and Pearl two stories, 60x120 cost $15 000

Odd Fellows corner Pearl and Third three stories 40x120 cost $30 000

Masons corner Pine and Fourth three stories, [illegible] cost $30 000

Maxey Pine between Third and Fourth two stories 30x80 $8 000

Lyon corner Main and Third 30x60, two stories $10 000

John Geiger Main between Third and Fourth two stories [illegible]

Henry Fried Main street between Third and Fourth

Gasa & Ramsay Main between Fourth and Fifth

Among the brick buildings under way before the fire and now in process of construction are the following:

[illegible] corner Sixth and Pearl three stories cost $[illegible] 000

Homolith block two stories corner Fifth and Pearl $[illegible] 000

Fish block Fourth between Pearl and Pine two stories $15 000

[illegible] building, south side Fourth two stories $[illegible]

Brick addition to Snipes & Co's bank three stories $[illegible] 000

Davidson McFall block Pearl between Fourth and Fifth two stories $[illegible] 000

Smith building Main 30x80 opposite court house two stories $8 000

Nash block corner Main and Fifth two stories 60x120 $25 000

Wilson building Pearl between Fourth and Fifth two stories 30x80 $[illegible] 000

City Hall Pine between Third and Fourth three stories $15 000

WHO IS AT FAULT?

The Police Blame the Council, and the Latter Blame the Police

For several weeks past the police have been endeavoring to clear the streets and sidewalks of obstructions. Very little progress however, has been made. A reporter yesterday asked one of the officers why they had not been more successful in clearing the sidewalks of packing cases fruits barrels etc.

"It is simply this" said the officer "the city council directs us to clear the sidewalks and at the same time issues permits to certain favored ones. When we order a storekeeper to clear the sidewalk in front of his place of business he replies —— has been given a permit by the committee on street to store goods on his sidewalk. I pay my taxes and have just as much right to store goods on the sidewalk as such and such have."

"What are we to do? One person has just as much right to occupy the sidewalk in front of their place of business as another. The point is just here. The chief gives us orders that he has received from the council to do anything and the council turns around and says don't you do it? What are we to do?"

The following was adopted by the city council June 19 last:

RESOLUTION

Resolved That the attention of the chief of police be called to the fact that numerous streets of this city are frequently obstructed most offensively by the burning of rubbish and filth in the public streets contrary to city ordinances and that said chief of police be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the arrest of all persons so obstructing any of the streets of this city.

W H WOOD, Auditor and Clerk.

MORE NEW BOOKS

A Number of Volumes Added to the Portland Library During the Week

The following new books have been received and added to the Library Association of Portland during the week:

Madam How and Lady Why First Lessons in Earth Lore for Children By Chas Kingsley Illustrated

Johnny Ludlow, second series By Mrs Henry Wood

Dictionary of National Biography Edited by Leslie Stephen vol 19 Finch Forman

Rand and McNally, New Atlas of the World containing large scale maps and civil divisions upon the face of the globe together with historical statistics and descriptive matter relative to each. Illustrated by numerous colored diagrams accompanied by a new and original compilation forming a ready reference index

Glimpses of Fifty Years, The Autobiography of an American. By Frances E Willard

History of the Pacific States of North America By Hubert Howe Bancroft vol 11 Texas vol 2 1801 1889

Studies in the South and West With Comments on Canada By Charles Dudley Warner

Our [illegible] the Hebrides By Joseph Pennell [illegible] Robins Pennell

A MANIFESTO BY BOULANGER

[illegible] July 19 Boulanger has issued an [illegible] in which he declares that the law against multiple candidatures in France is a blow against universal suffrage. The measure however he says will not prevent the nation from making known its sovereign will. He continues: "As a protest against this odious violation of law, the national committee has decided that I shall present myself as a candidate for the councils in 1890 in the cantons. The verdict of the people of those cantons will be a prelude to the grander triumphs that is near at hand. Before long, the gang that now dishonors the country will be positively swept away and internal peace restored."

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, no 121 First street, corner Washington.

WANTED—HELP

WANTED AT ELEVATOR ALBINA OR 50 carpenters. 14jy14

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework steady employment. 75 Pine st. 1

FIRST CLASS BROILER WANTED AT FREIMAN'S restaurant First st 18jtf

WANTED—FIVE GOOD MILLWRIGHTS AT once at Vancouver W T Michigan Lumber Co.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN FOR city and country work must have a fair education. Apply bet. 8 and 9 A M and 7 and 8 P M at [illegible] South Second street Portland Or 30mtf

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and having business tact and push and good recommendations on salary or commission. 85 Second st. Portland 14jtf

HELP—WANTED 2 MILKERS 4 HAYERS 10 girls 4 builders PLATO'S AGENCY 3 Yamhill 21jtf

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK graders tracklayers and teamsters. KINCAID & CO 108 First st 14jtf

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework. Inquire 63 N First st. 14jtf

WANTED—AT ELEVATOR ALBINA OR 100 elevator [illegible]

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO [illegible] must be of good address deposit $25 and give security [illegible] salary from $65 to $75 per month. Call on [illegible] room 10, third floor, [illegible] Building First and Alder 20jy2

WANTED—A FEW LADIES OF FINE APPEARANCE and good talkers who will be liberally compensated to introduce one of the most fashionable and successful [illegible] of the day. Call at room 9 Raymond house 301½ First street 20jy2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—TWO SWEDISH GIRLS WISH SITUATIONS to do general housework. Apply 328 Taylor st. 20jy2

WANTED—SITUATION BY PRACTICAL MACHINIST and engineer 20 years experience good reference. M F care Oregonian 18j7

STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER AND BOOKKEEPER by experienced man from East writes good hand good references. Address Ichabod, care Oregonian 1

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR GOOD YOUNG coachman lady typewriter and stenographer porter PLATO'S AGENCY

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—PLACE TO do up stairs work. Call at 89 E. Park st. 21jy2

STENOGRAPHER DESIRES POSITION—FIVE years experience has held responsible positions fast Remington operator best of references wholesale house preferred. Address giving particulars, Steno care Oregonian 17j5

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Dry Process Letter Copying Outfit. Address 88 second street, Portland, Oregon. 17atf

WANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Greatest novelty ever produced. Erases ink in two seconds, no abrasion of paper. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days—another $32 in two hours. Territory absolutely free. Salary to good men. No ladies need answer. Sample 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address, The Monroe Eraser Co., Manufacturers La Crosse Wis. 19j4

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE WANTED 8 OR 10 ROOMS WELL LOCATED. Address, stating location Box 579 City

WANTED—TO BUY SMALL RESTAURANT OR fruit stand. Address A K care Oregonian. 20jy2

GOVERNMENT LAND—LOCATING MEN AND women on [illegible] timbered claims worth $5 per acre best marketable location. Also on farming land (little timber) yielding 40 bushels an acre 8 miles from R. R. near Portland. Office 1st and Ash over Drug store Room 5. Inquire forenoon

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE PIECE OF property on account of ill health. Inquire at No. 201 [illegible] st. 14j7

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN 160 ACRES OF land [illegible] of a mile of railroad station and a house [illegible] mile from the river. Inquire of F BORN No. 43 First street Portland 6jy14

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR SUBURBAN lot good lot at Long Beach Ilwaco. Inquire at 14 Third Street. 18j7

FOR SALE A FEW MORE OF THE JOHN M[illegible] lots in Caruthers addition, cheap sightly and near the Electric Motor Line. P W Gillette 2 Stark street 12jytf

FOR SALE—A LOT 50X100 FEET ON NORTH Eleventh st. a corner lot on Stout st a lot 54x110 on [illegible] a cottage and lot 25x100 feet $1500 a lot 70x50 feet $1465, by Parrish Watkins & Cornell real estate agents 46 Washington st. 19j3

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE CITY suitable for platting. Inquire of the owner No [illegible] Mead st. 19j3

$16 000 WILL BUY A CHOICE FRUIT AND dairy farm of 320 acres all fenced in four fields good orchard of choice fruits farm house two good barns 34 milch cows 3 horses farming implements. Said farm is situated about 9 miles north of Portland Or. Parrish Watkins & Cornell real estate and loan agents 46 Washington st. 19j3

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE (GOOD TRAVELER) buggy and harness. Call at 190 B st 20jy2

FOR SALE—250 000 No 2 CEDAR SHINGLES F O B. cars at a bargain. H C PARKER, 221 B st. 19j7

FOR SALE ONE 40 H P ENGINE, 2 BOILERS shingle machines, nearly new and attachments will sell all or part cheap for cash or part cash and part [illegible]. Anyone expecting to put in a plant can secure a bargain by applying to H. C. PARKER, 221 B st. 19j7

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT, centrally located. WATSON SMITH & CO. 6jytf

$3500 WILL BUY A NEW SASH AND DOOR factory. Address A. M. PFIERMAN Linkville Or 11jy20

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE OR FOR RENT good man can make $75 a month. Inquire Esmond Barber shop of Simon Abraham. 11jytf

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP RARE CHANCE to a first class barber located in growing city good business established of fine standing place reasonable rent and expense nominal. Address Oregon Land Agency Pacific [illegible] Co. foot of Morrison.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING goods store good paying business. Want change on account of poor health. Inquire of J W Hanson Corvallis, Or 17j1m

FOR SALE—CHEAP SALOON FIXTURES counters shelving [illegible] mirrors tables etc. outfits ready made on hand from fifty dollars ($50) upwards. Send for catalogue [illegible] before buying elsewhere. [illegible] 111 and 113 O Farrell st [illegible] 18jtf

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DR HELENA J PRICE PHYSICIAN AND surgeon Abington bldg 9 to 10 2 to 5 7 to 8

DR A D WALKER 259½ FIRST ST 10 to 12, 2 to 1 and 7 to 8. Diseases of women and children.

J. M [illegible] CHALMERS M D MULKEY BLOCK, cor Second and Morrison residence 161 Ninth or Morrison. Telephone office 407 residence 417

Veterinary Surgeon.

EDWARD GIBITZ M R C V S LONDON treats all diseases of domesticated animals telephone 536 135 Eighth street corner Alder 27j1m

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BARNETT Y ROE ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at law room 26 Union block First and Stark.

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MRS J H FAIRCHILD'S STUDIO [illegible] THIRD st. [illegible]

Architects

OTTO KLEEMAN ROOM [illegible] BUILDING, First and Washington streets.

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R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st. Portland Or

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SEE THE BEAUTIFUL GILT WALL PAPER offered by FREEBORN & CO at 10 cents per double roll. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third st.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY

MALARKEY & CO (SUCCESSORS TO C A MALARKEY) leading house, N W cor Fourth and Morrison sts. Consignments and orders solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. B. DEDMAN 84 3d st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GARRISON'S 167 THIRD ST AGENCY FOR the Domestic, the Household and other leading machines. Parts [illegible], needles, attachments and repair parts. 26tf

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES

HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 235 Tenth st. 17j7

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN A private family. Inquire 228 Ninth st. 17j7

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM 388 E st Park. Call mornings. 18j7

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS single or suites also furnished rooms for housekeeping. The Ladd House cor First and Columbia.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT BAY WINDOW. Alcove room furnished suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife price $12. Board next door if desired. Apply 326 East Park. 19j3

FOR RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a large front alcove bay window room also single room 49 North West Park. 20jy3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room $12 also nicely furnished side room $8. Inquire 114 Sixth st 19j3

17 UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR boarding house and stores to let corner Eighth and Front streets North. Apply corner Ninth and C streets. 27j1m

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. Call or address Mrs A G Hall, 425 First street. 18j4

FOR RENT — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front bay window rooms with use of bath and gas, at 181 Yamhill st cor W Park. References.

FOR RENT — DESK ROOM WITH WINDOW at 7 Morrison st 17j3

FOR RENT—ONE FRONT BAY WINDOW room, also two side rooms all newly furnished. 231 Main street between Ninth and Tenth. 11jytf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR SUITE for one or two gentlemen at 189 Sixth st. 25mt

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED 6-ROOM house and bath. Inquire room 26 Union block.

FOR RENT—STORE, 65 SALMON STREET, opposite Plaza, key at corner Third street. Inquire M. C. LYON 125 Front street. 27jtf

FOR RENT—1 COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS and high large basement, spring and city water, healthy locality good view. Rent $30. Inquire 142 Grant st. cor 7th. 19j3

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS family table. N. E. cor Fourth and Jefferson; tourists accommodated. 19j7

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SPECIAL NOTICES

OREGON STATE FOOD COMMISSIONER, OFfice 71 Washington st. PETER ESSEX, Com.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY 167½ First st., rooms 10 and 11. 13j1m

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H. G MACDONALD ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM house and general broker. 48 First st. 28tf

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LEAVE YOUR ORDERS AT THE PORTLAND, cor Morrison and Second, for Jos. Schlitz's Milwaukee and H. Weinhard's bottle beer 17j1m

MRS. SOPHIA SEIP INDEPENDENT CLAIRvoyant gives advice daily on all matters, and cures the sick. 72½ Morrison 17jtf

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS REPAIRED and recovered. New sticks 50 cents at Meredith's 166 Third bet. Morrison and Yamhill. 18j4

FOR LEASE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, the northwest corner of First and Hall sts. or part of the lot. Address D. G care Oregonian 18j3

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY S TOMLINSON Office at Magoon Bros. stables corner Third and Madison sts Portland, Or 4jytfsw

MIDWIFE — MRS. HENRY MILLER REINhart best of care in cases of confinement. No. 87 Third st. bet. Stark and Oak. 6a1m

MRS. E. DEPHANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science 233 Ninth st. cor Main. Class instructions $5. Consultation free. 16otf

MME NELSON THE GREAT SEERESS TELLS past present and future consultation on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 6 P M. Ladies, $1 gentlemen, $2. 72 B st bet. Third and Fourth. 7jy21

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

L. WOODS, CLAIRVOYANT BUSINESS AND independent slate writing medium magnetized slates for sale. Instructions given to develop slate writing. Cully block Fourth and J sts. East Portland

NOTICE TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS—ALL experienced men in this line who want employment in new boot and shoe factory call or address Oregon Boot and Shoe Mfg Co 73 Front st. care Herbert Bradley on or before July 25 12jy1m

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co. and are prepared to purchase for cash Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E. st. Portland Oregon 4mtf

TO CONTRACTORS — NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of County Commissioners of Snohomish County W. T. will at their August term 1889 (about August 15) take definite action looking to the erection of a court house and jail for said county and that plans specifications and estimates will be received by them at that time. Estimated cost from $35 000 to $60 000. By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Snohomish County W. T. FREDH LYSONS Auditor and Ex officio Clerk of said Board. 14jsu w in 2w

PROPOSALS FOR CROSS TIES — PORTLAND Or July 18 1889 — Proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Ry Co [illegible] First st until noon of the 24th inst for 4500 railroad cross ties 8 feet long 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep, to be delivered as required on the line of said road within the city limits, and also 4500 to be 8 feet long, 6 inches by 8 inches to be delivered along the line, between the city limits south and Fulton Park with option for a greater number. Sawed ties will be required for city use and both sawed and hewn may be furnished out of town. Further particulars may be obtained at this office of Geo. A. Steel president of the Company or Alfred F Sears engineer 18j6

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Arlington Mining Company will be held at the company's office No 195 First street on Monday July 22 1889 at 8 o'clock P M to consider the questions of erecting a mill on the company's property the increasing of the Treasury stock to raise funds for the company's uses and such other business as may legally come before said meeting. Attest W. H. SMITH President. JONATHAN BOURNE JR Secretary Portland Or July 10th 1889 11jy13

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N Front street Portland, Or

H. F BATTIN & CO, GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers. 130 Front st.

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts. Portland, Or

MEYER, WILSON & CO SHIPPING AND COMmission merchants. Importers of foreign goods. Agents for White's Cement. New Market Block.

C. CAESAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants 20 North Front street Portland Or.

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street corner Ash.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all English goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor First and A sts.

WADHAMS & CO SUCCESSORS TO WADhams & Elliott wholesale grocers. Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street Portland Oregon.

J. O'CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds Oregon and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. corner Front and Alder streets Portland Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts Furs Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant, Front street near Main Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments

MARK [illegible] & CO GENERAL COMMISSION [illegible] dealers in produce and [illegible] 14 Front st Esmond block Portland.

MACHINISTS

CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP J. H NEYMAN & CO First and Columbia sts. 17[illegible]

WOLFF & WICKER, MACHINISTS COR. F and Third sts.—Housework doors Railings iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding to order

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts. Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front street Portland.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED in 1851, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND SUNDAY JULY 21

Victoria's assessment for taxes amounts to $10,[illegible] 563. The city has been making rapid progress during recent years.

Cattle is selling at very low prices in Southwester Oregon. The main cause is the poor prospect of winter feed.

The register at Oregon City is publishing notices of a great many applications to purchase timber land in Columbia county.

The new land office for the Harney district will be opened at Burns in a few days. J. B. Huntington will be register and Harrison Kelly will be receiver.

It is complained that the register of the land office at Oregon City was removed only because he was a democrat. Grover Cleveland was removed for the same reason.

It is generally admitted that little or no good has resulted from the inter-state commerce commission in the matter of reducing railway rates, but then it is a mighty comfort to many people to find that there is a power that can order railroad magnates around like hired men.

Furniture men on the installment plan are having some trouble just now. Two cases before the inferior courts in this city within a few days attest the nature of this trouble and warn the people who like to look stylish on credit to read over the terms of their contract with the man who puts up the goods before they try to move or sell the same.

The *Congregationalist* tells a story of a little girl who shocked her mother by concluding her prayer with the words "Good by, God, we're off now for the summer." Many of the churches have said their annual "good by," not in the plain terms of this ingenuous childhood, but in accordance with the "vacation" plan and are in a sense "off for the summer."

A most barbarous unprovoked and cold blooded murder was committed in Tacoma Friday morning. The murderer was thought to be insane judicially speaking, though he knew enough to take to his heels after the deed was committed, not forgetting to take his victim's cash assets along with him. Cases of such aggravated types of insanity are exceedingly frequent of late.

It looks very much as though the new jailer at Portland was intending to administer the affairs of the county prison with system and prudence. He will permit no conversation with prisoners unless held in his presence. Laxity in this particular has provided many criminals with means of escape. If Mr Hoxsie keeps to his present rigid rules he will prove a worthy and useful official.

Increasing the amount required to secure a liquor license from $75 to $100 per quarter has added considerably over $[illegible]000 to the municipal treasury since the new law began to operate, but unlike the experience of other cities it has not decreased the number of saloons. This is evidence that in Portland even the small low dives make money enough to thrive in the face of increased taxation.

A country exchange notes the death of Mrs John Smith. We hesitate to give further publicity to this sad announcement lest the multitudinous woman of that name rises in her might and declares most positively that she is still living and that no anxious or envious woman having an eye to a succession to the Smith title and estates need build any false hopes on the supposition that she is going to die this year.

Commenting upon the death of Mrs Hayes, the Cleveland *Leader* finds occasion to eulogize the immense reserve of sober God fearing and truth loving manhood and womanhood in the United States and adds: "The surest road to popular admiration and affection is still the stern pathway to honesty, courage and devotion to principle. This is the lesson of the death, as it was of the life, of the good woman whose influence will be felt for generations to come."

A brute in the state penitentiary at Salem too lazy to work has chopped off a hand in the hope that he may be permitted to spend his remaining prison days in idleness. Another man did the same thing a few months ago, but as soon as the self inflicted wound healed he was put to work. The later convict is evidently mad, and the method in his madness will avail him not. When such cases occur we almost regret that the treadmill, ducking pond and whipping post have been abolished.

Stung by the taunts of those who misjudged its non committal attitude, the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dawson's paper) at length breaks the silence and says that "McDow's acquittal means that the gunshop is the supreme court in this state; that the law is the plaything of prejudice and passion; that the courts are established for the protection of criminals, not for the punishment of crime; that lust is a high moral attribute, and that the shedding of blood is a virtue."

General Rosecrans has won new laurels for bravery. He has been seen several times lately strolling leisurely along Pennsylvania avenue in company with Dr Mary Walker. This eccentric person is said after all to be sunny tempered and possessed of good sense and culture, and the retired, but not necessarily retiring veteran has no patience with the thoughtless or cynical people who ridicule her because she chooses a style of dress that departs widely from the conventional. He likes to talk to her and is not afraid to be seen with her, hence the winning of new laurels in his chivalrous age.

The man who refuses to be grateful to Almighty God, or to allow with his consent the constitution in its preamble to say that he is or should be, was voted down by the more reverent majority in the Idaho convention a few days ago. He relieved his mind by a full expression of his feelings, however, which is a blessed privilege to dogmatically irreverent men as well as to the doctrinaires who oppose them. The dogmatists who represent both of these extremes might with profit take counsel of Cromwell, who exhorted the framers of the Westminister Confession, saying: "Brethren, I beseech you in the bowels of the Lord believe it possible that you may be mistaken."

The transient nature of the hunt for precious metals is shown by the defunct towns to be found in Colorado and the deserted villages scattered all through the once rich mining regions of California. They grew into being as towns spring up along the line of a projected railway, and they die off when the placers are exhausted. No doubt they were fabulously rich in their day, but their day is gone by and their story now is of the past. There are such towns in Southern Oregon and all through the mountains of California, the Pacific mining regions that were scenes of fabulous wealth in their day. A list of these towns, with a sketch of the past glories they represent, would possess great interest. Any romance of exaggeration would be a waste of effort. The reality already exceeds ordinary belief.

THE PROPER VOCATION

The six weeks covering the period from the beginning of June to the middle of July is preeminently in this country the season of advice. Some hundreds of young men, not to mention the young women who have come to be a by no means insignificant factor in the sum total of graduates who finish their course each year, have been labored with through baccalaureate sermons, class addresses and newspapers that have a mission, the burden of the entire effort being the importance of choosing a proper vocation in life. Students are exhorted to give careful attention to this matter, as on a wise choice depends their success or failure in life. They are not infrequently recommended to go into seclusion and meditate upon the matter. Some are even exhorted to implore divine guidance in the premises, and all are earnestly urged to select and, having their special vocation and having decided upon it, to pursue it regardless of consequences to themselves or others.

Facing the work-a-day world with this proposition, most young men will find that there is very little in pursuing it. The great majority who graduate from colleges or who complete a course at an academy, are ordinary persons without special genius for any special thing, but amply able to make their living and something more, perhaps, at anything that presents itself. Many of them are in debt to friends who have generously helped them through, and the advice of common sense to such as these would be to go to work at any honorable employment that they can secure, save their money and pay their debts as soon as possible. It is not improbable that a situation taken in this way, the duties of which are faithfully performed, may prove a stepping stone to a better vocation, or indeed that the work thus entered upon at random will suit the ordinary man as well as though years of meditation had been given to its selection.

As a matter of fact large numbers of persons have distinguished themselves in occupations that they did not enter from choice. Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher desired to be farmers. The failure of each in this vocation is only less notable than their individual success—the one in journalism, the other in the ministry. The biographer tells us that John Bright took no pleasure in public speaking, and that the ambition of General Sheridan's early life was to become a breeder of horses. True genius, special fitness for one and only one thing in life, to the absorption of every other faculty, is rare, and judging from the wretched lives of some of these specialists, such gifts are not greatly to be envied. A specialist is, as a rule, thoroughly selfish, uncompanionable and narrow. Essentially a man of one idea, he underrates the efforts of others and looks with indifference or contempt upon the common places of life. An "all round man," one who is able to make a place for himself in the world and do with cheerfulness and energy the work that circumstances forces in his hand, may not become distinguished in law, gospel, politics or medicine, but he is an important element in a community, and spends no time in waiting for something to turn up. This being true it would save the commencement orators a vast amount of elaborate theorizing each year, and conduce perhaps to the good of those whom they address, if in indicating the broad word of endeavor they would exhort their saying: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might."

SABBATARIANS AT WORK

The American Sabbath Union, representatives of which are now in this city, ask all religious bodies to join them in a series of resolutions that they propose to present to congress looking to the enforced observance of the Sabbath. One of these asks that Inauguration day be fixed on the first Wednesday in March or the last Wednesday in April, in order that the occasion for Sabbath breaking that arises from having inauguration occur at or near the beginning of the week may be avoided. There is nothing objectionable in this demand, since Wednesday would be as good and convenient a day for all, whether Sabbath keepers or otherwise, as any other day in the week. In making this concession, if such it may be called, a large number of conscientious, orderly and godly citizens will be gratified and no one will be incommoded in the slightest degree.

Another of the series of resolutions in question asks for a national Sunday law, a proposition that can hardly be said to be reasonable or to accord with a freedom of conscience and judgment that is inseparable from free institutions. The Sunday law is not a popular feature of the institutions of the latter quarter of the Nineteenth century. Such a law as that proposed is to be found upon the statute books of many if not most states, and upon the ordinance records of many cities. Yet their enforcement is comparatively rare, and when it is enforced it is mostly instigated by the spite of some competitor in business, and not at all in the godly spirit that is supposed to be grieved as at a personal wrong at the desecration of the Sabbath. There is no room to believe that a federal law prohibiting work on Sunday would prove more efficacious in that direction than a state or municipal law. Its effort to gratify Sabbatarians to this extent would only add one more silent law to the legion that are already upon the statutes in the supposed interests of morality.

On the right of a man who believes in keeping the Sabbath day holy to insist that his neighbor shall observe it in like manner with himself, simply because he thinks that the day should be observed according to his programme, it is not necessary to speak. Most people have decided opinions upon this subject, and it is sufficient to say that those that are based upon the broadest principles of personal liberty and individual responsibility are in large majority in popular favor. The sincerity of those who propose to uphold Sabbath keeping by law is not questioned; the right of those who differ from them in opinion to order their lives according to their individual belief in the premises is conceded. Tolerance is the lesson to be learned by these and those, and only through the exercise of its precepts can justice be done to all.

DARED TO DO RIGHT

One of the delegates to the constitutional convention at Olympia who urged that a separate article on prohibition be placed in the constitution to be voted upon by the people in opposition to the majority report of the committee against it, was last week presented with a bouquet to which was attached the legend: "Compliments of the prohibitionists to Dickey and Reed who dared to do right."

Of course this legend implies that the gentlemen who signed the majority report against prohibition did not dare to do right—an absurdly gratuitous assumption that would be inexcusable in anybody but a woman or a man of feminine intellect. As a matter of fact it takes more moral courage in a public man to say that in his judgment prohibition is an utterly impracticable and vicious means to the temperance end in view than it does to indorse prohibition, because the public man who refuses to recommend prohibition is sure to be made the target of most unscrupulous abuse and vituperation by the feminine minded temperance reformers. Tommy "the truckling friend of publicans and sinners, a disciple of John the Baptist, who came eating and drinking and was greeted by the Pharisees of his day with the yell of 'Behold a winebibber!'" This exhibition of characteristic intolerance will not make many converts to woman suffrage. This incapacity to see that liquor legislation is not a sentimental but a practical question of the adaptation of the most effective means to the end in view is due to a lack of logical power, a deficiency in the sense of proportion and power of analysis.

A recent address on female suffrage was largely devoted to sarcastic hits at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which insists upon weighting the neck of the suffrage movement with the yoke of prohibition. The sarcasm was well deserved, and yet the fact that the vast majority of not only the rank and file but of the most active and zealous leaders of woman suffrage are also radical prohibitionists will make thoughtful men hesitate long before consenting to admit women to the ballot box. As a rule women are all prohibitionists, and no matter how much intellectual power and intelligence they exhibit in other directions they seem utterly unable to understand that the object of legislation is not to incarnate the ideal but the practical. From this standpoint a man of sense wastes no time over the abstract right to prohibit the sale of liquor, for he knows that enacted prohibition that does not prohibit because it cannot be enforced to the end of any substantial abatement or regulation of a great social evil is no more worthy of the support of a lawmaker than a balky horse is a desirable purchase as a means of quick and reliable transportation. If prohibition proves a poor tool for the work in hand it must be discarded for the first tool that proves more effective, and it is useless to boast of the ability of your nostrum to abate the disease when you are powerless to make the patient take your medicine. A man of very ordinary intelligence can understand this, but the brightest women seem absolutely unable to comprehend it, and the result is that women are almost a unit for prohibition because they cannot or will not understand that in all legislation the question is not whether we can enact our pet idea by hook or crook, but whether our pet idea is sure of the support of those ruling forces of public opinion which alone make a law instinct with life and without which a law is as worthless as a wooden soldier.

THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography, which is usually supposed to have been invented about fifty years ago, is in fact a century old. Mr George G. Rockwood, a famous photographer of New York, in an article in the New York *Tribune* gives a history of the art of making pictures by the aid of the sun's rays, in the course of which he shows that photography was invented in the last century, was forgotten, and again evidently the same principles were discovered, the art was again invented and practiced, and not until many years had passed was the fact discovered that what we have supposed to be a new art is what may be called a lost art newly discovered. "That all of this is true there is the most conclusive evidence."

The discovery concerning the first era of photography was made twenty five years ago by a man named Smith, then curator of the British museum of patents and inventions. Prints and plates with documentary evidence furnish ample proof of knowledge of photography in the last century. The names of such well known men as James Watts the inventor, Josiah Wedgewood the pottery manufacturer, and Dr Darr the eminent author and educator are mentioned as members of the Lunar Society, a London organization under which experiments in photography were conducted. The practical use of the discovery was in the hands of an artist named Eginton, and he and his employer made and sold many pictures at very low rates. Copies of these old works are extant, and corroborative proof of their age is found in the paper upon which the pictures were printed. It is shown that the mill from which it was procured has made no such paper for over 100 years. It may therefore be justly claimed that the art of photography has reached, if it has not passed, its centenary.

Europe led formerly in the development of the art, but during recent years America has contributed very largely through experiments and discoveries to its improvement and gradual perfection. The processes of even a few years ago would not produce results that would be satisfactory now. Multitudes in both hemispheres are daily making experiments for new processes in the development of an art the possibilities of which appear to be endless.

Mr Rockwood is apparently inclined to believe that a process of photographing in colors may yet be attained and applied, and is confident that the next step of importance will be the translation of the photographic image direct to the printing block without the interposition of the engraver. That is, he believes that the events of the day will be photographed and by mechanical and chemical means alone be transferred in a few hours, possibly minutes, to a printing block and used with ordinary types on a printing press. So great progress in this direction has already been made that the problem may be regarded already as practically solved. Whole books, letter press and illustrations, are now reproduced by photography. A recent example is the Encyclopedia Britannica, reproduced so excellently by this art that were it not for the size of the reproduction it could not be distinguished from the original.

Mr Rockwood says of one of his own achievements: "I not long since reproduced the whole of the oratorio of 'Elijah'—music and words—the size of the original. The merit is not only in the cheapness of the reproduction but in the freedom from all anxieties as concerns accuracy. Of course no proof reading is needed."

It is evident that the importance of photography as an auxiliary of history, general literature, science and art will increase prodigiously with progress of time. No imagination can yet forecast its possibilities or ultimates. The sun is making countless images of all things; photography in fixing, multiplying and preserving them renders a service scarcely less valuable than that of the more common and less subtle work of the printing machine.

When Ben Norden was sheriff of Multnomah county it became his duty to execute two murderers. At the scaffold, when the religious exercises were over, the sheriff, his voice trembling with suppressed emotion, said to the condemned: "Gentlemen, stand up and permit me to adjust the rope." They did so and were swung off. We then thought that courtesy had reached its highest limit. Through the police administration of this city, however, the word courtesy has attained a more extensive interpretation. Chief Parish has formulated the new discovery, the police have executed, and Officer Holsapple has interpreted the newer meaning of courtesy for the benefit of the public at large. The latter says that it was a matter of courtesy for the chief of police to notify the gamblers previous to a raid. In other words, the sensitive gambler in the pursuit of his business must not be shocked by the rude descent of the police without in some degree having been prepared for the ordeal.

"Sandy" Olds is hopeful. There is nothing strange in this. It is the normal condition of murderers these days, the direct outgrowth of a morbid sentimentality that mocks at true sympathy and forgets the victim and his wrongs to pity the murderer and prate of his feelings. Hopeful? Of course he is, for is not technicality that potent power that has often flaunted defiance in the face of justice and rescued many a murderer's neck from the noose preparing to do battle for this "good peaceable citizen," this man who, though a confessed gambler, never gave the police of this city the slightest trouble?

SELFISH SENTIMENTALITY

Queen Victoria is fond of cherishing mustiness. One of her whims is that of keeping the room of deceased relative locked up, as in the apartments at Claremont in which expired Princess Charlotte, daughter of the queen's dissolute uncle, George IV, who died more than seventy years ago, are closed and nobody has since been allowed to use them. The apartments of the prince consort at Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral are all kept precisely as they were during his [illegible] on the wall of the room in which he [illegible] is a tablet with the inscription reco[illegible] fact that this apartment was the [illegible] of his demise." John Brown's rooms at Windsor have also been closed since his death.

It is a morbid sentimentality [illegible] at variance with healthy sentiment and true wisdom that finds expression and exercise in a whim of this kind. Magnificent apartments from which the light and air of heaven are shut out with a grim suggestion of perishable earthly greatness and a desolate aspect of vain regret about them attest the folly rather than the affection of those who thus unreasonably mourn the common lot of humanity in the loss of their friends.

Houseless wretchedness appeals for shelter from the bleak winds of heaven under the windows of the palaces in which rooms are closed at the behest of morbid memory; the miserable living are dragged protesting from the poor hovels that they have dared to call home just across the Irish sea, and gloomily ignoring the one and passively sanctioning the other the queen wrapped in her sorrow as with a mantle nurses her selfish fancies, while

With a [illegible] compre[illegible]
Of [illegible]
As if the Sermon on the Mount [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Victoria the Good.

It is no wonder that the quality of humanity that shines through the writings of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps caused her in a recent review of Christ's Christianity and its pretended exemplification by his followers of to-day to ask: "Can any of us dare to say that a state of civilization in which such extremes of human misery are not only possible but are permitted as the necessary conditions of society represents the Christianity of Christ?"

[illegible] Office [illegible]

MEETING NOTICE

[illegible] Lodge No 72 I. O. O. F. [illegible]

Harmony Lodge No 12, A. F. & A. M. [illegible]

BORN

[illegible] daughter

DIED

[illegible]

[illegible] Undertaker and Embalmer [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND, [illegible]

33 ACRES [illegible]

[illegible] EMPIRE LAND CO, [illegible]

MUST BE SOLD [illegible]

RIVERSIDE ADDITION [illegible] $75 to $400. Easy installments [illegible] or send for map.
RIGGEN & HOLBROOK,
48 Stark Street

CASCADE WARM SPRINGS. Health and summer resort [illegible] leaves Ash st. dock daily except Sundays [illegible]

WILHOIT SPRINGS. [illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE HOUSE [illegible]

BURNT DISTRICT, VANCOUVER, W. T. [illegible]

Notice to [illegible]

FOUND—LADIES' STYLISH [illegible] or $11 [illegible]

HOUSE [illegible]

CARRIAGE TRIMMING. [illegible] cor Fourth and B sts [illegible]

ONION'S MUSIC STORE. Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons [illegible] Music [illegible] Fine Strings [illegible]

$120 WEST PORTLAND LOTS [illegible]

WOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE: THE FURNITURE OF THE Multnomah Boarding [illegible] corner Fifth and Morrison streets, with lease of building with 50 rooms, 37 of which [illegible] furnished. This is one of the best [illegible] in Portland for a first class rooming house. For full particulars address or call on H. H. REED, 161 Taylor St.

6½ ACRES IN TOWN OF Beaverton, 7 miles [illegible]
[illegible] level [illegible] good bearing [illegible] small house [illegible] a small farm [illegible] $600 terms easy
CARR & GOLDSMITH
S. W. cor First and Washington Sts Portland Or

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
[illegible] Union No 0[illegible] 17 1889.

At a regular [illegible] the above [illegible] the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother [illegible]

Whereas, By his death we lose a brother who was always ready to do [illegible] an honest and upright officer [illegible] and earnest work endeared him [illegible] members [illegible] therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathies, who by his death have lost a loving husband and kind father.

Resolved, That the above be published in our official journal, *The Carpenter*, and in the Morning Oregonian, also a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

R. C. FAILING,
DAVID HENDERSON,
S. P. McKEE,
Committee.

NEW PARK THEATER

J. P. HOWE, - - - - - Lessee and Manager.

10c 20c 30c 40c

SUMMER SEASON OF THE NEW YORK FAVORITES
IN HOYT'S
BUNCH OF KEYS
THE FUNNIEST SHOW ON EARTH

Miss Marietta Nash,
Miss Helen Reimer,
Miss Vera Van Name,
Miss Rosina Evans,
Miss Dot Murphy,

WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST

Mr George Lauri,
Mr M. L. Alsop,
Mr W. Girard,
Mr George Mitchell,
Mr J. Murphy.

NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES

BEHOLD OUR PRICES OF ADMISSION: 10 CENTS, 20 CENTS, 30 CENTS, 40 CENTS

No extra charge for reserved seats at Hoyt & [illegible] music store. Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.

20c 30c 40c

NEW TO-DAY.

$25,000.00
Have been expended on approaches, tracks, docks, foundations, etc.
18 HOUSES
Have been started and a number of them completed.
A LARGE FORCE
Of merchants and laboring men are vigorously pushing the work forward and inside of
NINETY MORE DAYS
The town of LINNTON will have become the most important commercial point between
Portland and Tacoma.
LINNTON is positively gilt edge.
For maps and full information call at the town or on
BORTHWICK & BATTY,
No 2 Washington St.

[illegible]
Adopted for use in
OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO
Are supplied at "exchange," "introduction," or wholesale rates by
J. K. GILL & CO.
Publishers Agents
Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers
Portland, Oregon

GRAND EXCURSION!
—TO—
Astoria and Return by Moonlight
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889
On the Fast and Elegant Steamer Undine

Boat leaves Alder street dock at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Astoria [illegible] P. M. Excellent music [illegible] furnished by the FIRST REGIMENT BAND. [illegible] Price for the trip $1 50. The [illegible] at Astoria's [illegible] excursionists [illegible] to go to Ilwaco transfer at Astoria to [illegible]. Tickets [illegible] at Hoyt's music store, Fisher's [illegible] Strong & [illegible] drug store, [illegible] & Meyers [illegible] Wiley B Allen's music store and the N. G. Armory. Refreshments on board. Tickets limited.

AUCTION SALE
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Nos. 69 and 71 Taylor St., Between Third and Fourth Sts., on
Tuesday, July 23, at 10 O'clock A. M.

Two Parlor Sets Furniture, two Cherry Bedroom Sets complete, one Sideboard, two Dining Tables, Also Hair and Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Quilts, Bedspreads, Leather Pillows and Bolsters, three Heating Stoves, Brackets, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Corner Chairs, two Meat Safes, Engravings, etc. Also two Ice Chests, two Kitchen Stoves, with cooking utensils complete.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

NEW PAWN SHOP.
Uncle Sol has Opened at 3 First Street—Opposite the Public Fountain.
BIG LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BUGGIES, GUNS, PISTOLS, ETC.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.

The reason that Glencoe Park is attracting so much attention now is that it is near by the shoe factory and between the two motor lines. Fine water, largest and cheapest lots in the market, sold on the installment plan without interest. For plat and price list apply of
W. P. CAMERON,
S. W. Cor Fourth and J Sts., East Portland

RIVERSIDE ADDITION TO ALBINA.

These beautiful Lots 50x100 are now for sale at from $275 to $400, easy installment, no interest. They lie on the electric motor line now being constructed, to be completed by November 1. Call or send for map and further particulars.
RIGGEN & HOLBROOK,
48 Stark street.

O. R. & N. CO.'S PUGET SOUND ROUTE
Steamships Idaho and Michigan.
Idaho will leave Portland 10 P. M. July 27th carrying freight for Seattle, Port Townsend and Tacoma and other Puget Sound ports.
Michigan will sail 10 P. M. August [illegible] for all Puget Sound and British Columbia Ports.
C. J. SMITH, Gen Manager
B. CAMPBELL, Gen Frt. Agent.

BUY A LOT and double your Money in Rivers de Addition, $275 to $400. Easy installments, no interest. Call or send for map. RIGGEN & HOLBROOK, 48 Stark Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

TAKEN FROM OREGONIAN OF YESTERDAY. It is reported that the contract for the building of the Woodstock and Waverly electric railway has been signed by Messrs Thompson and Kenston [illegible] Chicago and that construction will commence on the line before long. The information was positive, he had this report from reliable source. Come every day and look at lots. East end of Tibbetts' East Portland, new house price $2,200 monthly payments. House and barn in lots $3 00 monthly. 50 lots 25x10—$25 [illegible] month. 50 lots 50x100—at $350 each $100 down; these lots will be raised to $650 as soon as [illegible] starts to running.
Residence [illegible] Block. All this property is in [illegible] of East Portland.

WANTED—AGENTS, LADIES OF PORTLAND and vicinity, are respectfully asked [illegible] introducing for the first time [illegible] Madame Griswold's corset [illegible] comfort and beauty [illegible] fitted by stout figures [illegible] on the hips [illegible] best foreign and domestic goods [illegible] pleasures are taken a perfect fit [illegible] desiring to see samples [illegible] to Griswold Corset and Brace Co. [illegible] Portland Oregon.

GRANDEST BUY IN THE MARKET [illegible] tiful acreage a few miles from Portland. There is opportunity of making [illegible] this tract but it requires capital [illegible] but those with plenty of money and [illegible] [illegible] Washington st. A. M. PERKINS.

O'BRIEN'S STOVES, CROCKERY AND TINware [illegible] cheaply [illegible] [illegible] between Morrison and Alder [illegible]

40 ACRES [illegible] miles north [illegible] Mt. Tabor [illegible] this side on the hill adjoining [illegible] MALLEN [illegible]

JAMES [illegible] ANY INFORMATION OF the aforesaid party formerly of [illegible] at Walla Walla W. T. [illegible] fully received by his daughter Mrs. [illegible] Cross [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN 8 ROOM house [illegible] Third street [illegible] call at 161 Taylor [illegible] East Park

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The [illegible] Bindwill [illegible] J. J. Howser [illegible] discharged [illegible]

NOTICE. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHAT[illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE [illegible] H. H. REED 161 [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS [illegible] ranging from $10 to [illegible] H. H. REED, 161 Taylor st.

THE FAT [illegible] SUBSTANTIAL [illegible] Harrison [illegible] East Portland

WANTED [illegible] 130 pounds [illegible] Merchant Hotel.

$160—FOR A BEAUTIFUL BLOCK [illegible] overlooking the Pacific ocean [illegible] Yaquina City. Inquire of [illegible] 7 Morrison st.

FOR RENT—161 Taylor [illegible] East Park [illegible] suite of parlors, also rooms single and [illegible] House new [illegible] and furnished with all [illegible] conveniences Mrs S. G. White

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or work of any kind [illegible] good recommendations and is willing to work [illegible] trial. Address J. care Oregonian.

MRS. HARRIS BETTER KNOWN AS GRANDMA Harris [illegible] returned to the city [illegible] clairvoyant sittings [illegible] developing circles.

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH 7 ROOMS AND 2 lots on Marquam's hill, well and cistern [illegible] and barn, also cow and poultry sheds, rent $10. Apply 17 N First street

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED MAN WITH general business experience, who can give good reference, wants position as bookkeeper. Address R. R. care Oregonian.

WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter and able to take charge of set of books. Address A., care Oregonian

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS AND bath, furnished or unfurnished, or furniture for sale. [illegible] and Harrison

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and attend [illegible] children. Apply at [illegible] 18th and B sts.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT RIGHT [illegible] housekeeping and [illegible] front room [illegible] Seventh st

LADIES WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY [illegible] census of the ladies. Apply Room 10 [illegible] First street.

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE TO RENT AND FURniture for sale [illegible] Call 84 Second

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS [illegible] G. R. DEDMAN 84 2d st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. I. S. MILLER, 106½ Third st

CLAIRVOYANT MRS. J. W. MINER, NO. 2 [illegible] First st room 8

ROOM AND BOARD AT 935 W. PARK COT [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF AMPLE [illegible] with quite an extensive business [illegible] sition as bookkeeper or [illegible] had business, have had considerable [illegible] the newspaper line. A business [illegible] small capital would be desirable [illegible] references furnished. Address M. A. [illegible]

LOT 50x160 IN HOLLADAY'S ADDITION [illegible] fronts two streets, price $750 [illegible] blocks from Postoffice, improvements [illegible] $15 0 [illegible] around in vicinity [illegible] lots 50x100 [illegible] center $250 50x100 on Sixth street [illegible] $6000 desk room to rent. No 6 Stark St.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN lately from the East wish to form the acquaintance of two young ladies between the ages of 17 and 22. Object [illegible] Address M. M. S., care Oregonian.

ONE FINE CORNER LOT IN HOLLADAY'S [illegible] wood, one block south of [illegible] avenue [illegible] CARR & GOLDSMITH, [illegible] First and Washington sts., Portland, Or.

GRIMES HOUSE, CLATSOP BEACH [illegible] ception of guests. House thoroughly renovated [illegible] first class family hotel on the [illegible] $1 per week E. M. GRIMES.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC [illegible] with business ability and good [illegible] can secure splendid situation by addressing [illegible] Quimby House, room 45; good salary [illegible] inducements offered.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FROM THE East would like employment in good family [illegible] care of garden, chambermaid [illegible] useful as possible. Address A. E. [illegible]

MT. SHASTA VIEWS [illegible] at SANBORN, VAIL & CO'S, [illegible] Portland Or

$1600—WILL BUY TEN ACRES [illegible] east of Mt. Tabor on county road [illegible] Inquire COMPTON & [illegible] Morrison St.

YAQUINA. LOTS IN THE [illegible] townsite terminus O. P. R. R. [illegible] installments. DAVIS & DUNLAP

I WANT A PARTNER WITH $1000 [illegible] in a regular line of retail [illegible] equal cash and services [illegible] Oregonian.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR OF FIVE-YEAR-OLD [illegible] weigh 1050 or will trade [illegible] 1100 pound mare. Address E. [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO NEW, 7 ROOM HOUSES [illegible] conveniences, will be ready [illegible] J. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark St.

UNEQUALED—GILT WALL PAPER [illegible] latest designs [illegible] Schofield & Morgan's, 87 Washington st.

CALL AT THE ALBINA WHITE HOUSE [illegible] every Saturday night and [illegible] The Public are cordially invited.

WE SWEAR BY OUR BREAD AND pastry at the Stark Street [illegible] It is made at the German Bakery

W. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law Room 12 Portland [illegible] building Second and Washington [illegible]

MANUFACTURING SITE—2 FULL BLOCKS [illegible] west side, near railroad, at a [illegible] DAVIS & DUNLAP, 1½ Morrison st.

$12 000 BUYS 10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE with lot, S.E. cor. Morrison and [illegible] construction. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock. [illegible]

THREE DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, FURNISHED [illegible] housekeeping to respectable parties [illegible] block First and Market.

SUNDAY DINNER—AN ELEGANT meal will be served to-day at the New York. Dine there.

GIRL 16 YEARS OF AGE WANTS SITUATION [illegible] cashier in restaurant, or clerk [illegible] H. care Oregonian.

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7.27 [illegible] Morrison and Alder

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, PIANO BOX, SIDE springs, also harness; both good as new [illegible] low. Call at 328 East Park.

GUNSMITH WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS gunsmith. Apply to [illegible] 165 167 169 Second st.

10 ACRES, MILE AND A HALF FROM [illegible] Portland. $350 an acre [illegible] DAVIS & DUNLAP 1½ Morrison st.

$100 LOTS IN THE PENINSULA [illegible] $20 down and $5 a month [illegible] 13 Morrison st.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK at $2.25 per day; free fare. Apply to [illegible] 13 N. First st.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED [illegible] room with bath; also single room [illegible] Fifth and F sts.

BEST CHICKEN DINNER TO-DAY [illegible] at the Stark [illegible] 32 Stark st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO COOK [illegible] three good wages. Call in the [illegible] 351 Third st.

$500 EACH FOR BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON MT. Tabor Motor Line. DAVIS & DUNLAP [illegible]

R. ELLIS 171 FRONT STREET, HAS THE largest and cheapest stock of saddles and [illegible]

TO LOAN—$1000 ON FIRST-CLASS REAL [illegible] security WATSON SMITH & CO [illegible]

WANTED—PRIVATE BOARD BY THE [illegible] for three young men. Address The Tex, care [illegible]

PLATO'S AGENCY 9 YAMHILL, COR. FIRST

WANTED FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS [illegible] Pacific Coast Furniture Mfg. Co.

SATEENS.

A new shipment of fine 32-inch Sateens just received. These are of entirely different designs of any shown heretofore this season.

25 Cts. Per Yard.

Displayed in corner window and for sale on Monday and after.

S. Lipman & Co.

PARASOLS

A Lot of Fancy Parasols Reduced to $1 50 apiece. Come early.

-0c

20c

30c

40c

TO-DAY.

UNG MAN OF ABILITY
ve business experience,
salesman in some...
considerable ...
siness opening requiring ...
esirable; the very best ...
dress N. A. R. care Oregonian

LADAY'S ADDITION
$750 lot 100x100 few
improvements renting for
vicinity can t be bought for
0x100 2 miles from busi-
on Sixth street renting for
m to rent. No. 6 Stark St.

O YOUNG GENTLEMEN
ly from the East would
ce of two young ladies be-
... Object mutual enjoy-
care Oregonian. 20jy2*

CORNER LOT IN SELL-
e block north of Umatilla
ize 50x100 feet; price $300.
GOLDSMITH S. W. cor.
Portland Or

E CLATSOP BEACH,
SE. is now open for re-
horoughly renovated. Only
the North Pacific coast.
GRIMES 12jym*

AT, ENERGETIC MAN
and good recommendations
tion by addressing or call-
room 46 good salary and
red.

ND WIFE FROM THE
yment in good family care
arden chamberwork, any
sible. Address A. K. care

VIEWS. MT HOOD and Colum-
BORN VAIL & CO'S, 172

TEN ACRES ... MILES
or on county road ... cash
are COMPTON & ...

S IN THE ORIGINAL
site terminus O P R R
ts. DAVIS & DUNLAP.

E WITH $1500 OR ...
line of retail merchandise
and services R. D. care

R OF FIVE-YEAR-OLD
eigh 1050 or will trade for
Address I O or G Ross

FW 7 ROOM HOUSES,
n ... will ... ready Aug
GILLETTE 7 Stark St.

GILT WALL PAPER OF
latest designs for 10c per
... W ... shington.

CHINA WHITE HOUSE,
ry Saturday ... ght and Sun-
... are cordially invited.

BY OUR BREAD AND
pastry at the Stark Street
the German Bakery

RY Attorney at Law,
Room ... Portland
... and Washington 2jeti*

ITE — 3 FULL BLOCKS
side near railroad at a bar-
AP ... Morris ... 21jj*

ROOM MODERN HOUSE,
E cor Morrison and Pacific
om 10 to 1 o'clock 2jth

L ROOMS FURNISHED
respectable parties no chil-
st at ... Market 21jd

NER—AN ELEGANT
... be serv-
Dine there

AGE WANTS SITUA-
restaurant or clerk in fruit
re Oregonian

STOVE ... AT O'REILLY'S
... 19aif*

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ANTED — A FIRST CLASS
... Apply to WM BECK
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BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON MT.
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CLASS CABINET MAKERS,
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... These are of
... season.

...ay and after.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

Sudden Death of Peter Duber at His Home in North Portland

Union Tailors Intimidate Non-Union Men and Mr Lane Asks for Police Protection—Real Estate Exchange

SUDDEN DEATH.—Peter Duber aged 74 years, living at the corner of Eleventh and I streets died very suddenly last evening about 6 o'clock The old gentleman was out in the back yard walking around when he was seen to suddenly fall to the ground He pitched forward, falling heavily on his face and severely bruising himself He was picked up brought into the house and laid on the sofa. After falling he never spoke and died within five minutes Apoplexy or heart disease was doubtless the cause of death. At the time of the sad and sudden event only Mrs Duber and a grandson were at the house. Deceased left several sons two live at Spokane Falls and a third in Tacoma. They have been telegraphed the sad news, and are expected to arrive in Portland to-day, and the funeral will probably take place Monday or Tuesday

THEIR BOOTS.—The Twelve Temptations company ended its engagement at the New Park last night, and will not appear again. The time between last night and Monday evening will be taken up in arranging the stage for the production of the "Bunch of Keys," which will be presented to-morrow evening Manager J P Howe takes the "Twelve Temptations" over the Northwest circuit next week as follows The new theater at Tacoma Monday and Tuesday; Victoria, Wednesday and Thursday, and Vancouver B C Friday and Saturday. The following week they will also play under Mr Howe's management in Yakima, Walla Walla Sprague and Spokane Falls. Portland's verdict will no doubt be endorsed in all of the above places The company well merits the liberal patronage it has received in this city

BACK FROM ALASKA.—Dick Emmons the newly appointed inspector "afloat" for the district of Alaska, has returned from his first trip. Mr Emmons left on the 25th of June on the Elder He reports a delightful trip. Considerable cruising around was done in Alaskan waters, but not a great deal of contraband goods was found Smuggled liquor was confiscated at Sitka, Wrangel and Kilisnoo The Fourth of July was celebrated in great style at Juneau by the group of American residents there and the tourists staying there at the time On the return trip the Elder carried 108 passengers She also brought back 4001 cases of salmon from Wrangel Island

CHINESE HOD CARRIERS.—Coroner A P Dalton arrived yesterday from a two weeks stay at Harrison Springs British Columbia He had a pleasant time and feels much improved in health on account of his trip "A man traveling about sees a great many interesting things" said the coroner yesterday. "When I was passing a building in course of construction in Victoria I was surprised to see Chinamen mixing the mortar The hod carriers were also Chinese but the brick masons were white men To me it seemed odd for a Chinaman to be doing work that I had never seen other but white men do The Chinese manage to get along in good shape."

THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, Washington is going to wake up some morning and find itself rich and prosperous Three railroads have surveyors in the field working toward it The Portland & Vancouver Railroad Co is in a manner compelled to build a bridge from its present terminus into that city for the travel it has developed is too rich a prize for some other company to seize by the construction of a bridge and rival line It will be but a short time till people will be heard lamenting that they did not buy property while it was cheap as they now lament that they did not invest in the garden patch east of the Willamette

INTIMIDATING NON UNION MEN.—Since the lockout of the union tailors in Lane's tailor shop, on Morrison street between First and Second, the non-union men afterwards engaged, are not having the clearest sailing Mr. Lane states that immediately after the union men stepped out the union appointed a committee to watch his shop and intimidate the non-union men since employed These delegates are stationed near the shop and the new men are afraid to go to work for fear that violence will be done them In consequence of this action of the union, Mr Lane has asked police protection

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—On the evening of the 19th at Astoria, Colonel James Taylor and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding The couple was surrounded by children and grand children assembled gaily and joyously in family re-union The many guests—some from other states—thoroughly enjoyed a banquet and hundreds of Astorians paid their respects to the venerable couple The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens

PATRONIZE THE MOTOR.—One of the most delightful rides is to take the Vancouver motor in the evening when it is cool and ride to the Columbia river Trains leave every ninety minutes up to 10 45 P M and the ferry connects with every train Those who cannot spare the time to go to the sea coast or the mountains should by all means take advantage of this cool and pleasant ride.

EAST PORTLAND PROPERTY.—H H Emmons says that East Side property is evidently looking up For the last two months he has been selling lots over there and to-day he raised the price on these lots $50 each Mr Emmons says that if they go off one half as fast in the future as they have here before he will soon have the last one sold

THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.—A meeting of the exchange has been called for Friday evening next to adopt by-laws and to elect a board of directors Twenty five real estate firms have become members and there is every probability that the exchange will be in operation before the 1st of next month

AWARDING IN L C HENRICHSEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Club No 1 No 21 club No No 30 club No 3 No 17 club No 4 No 8 club No 5 No 28 club No 6 No 28 Clubs Nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 will draw next Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp L C Henrichsen.

MRS. GUILD'S ESTATE SETTLED.—Mr Edward Holman returned yesterday from Hillsboro where he settled the estate of the late Mrs Christina Guild of which he was executor He paid $2258 05 into court to be divided among the heirs

JUDGE CATLIN'S TEMPORARY QUARTERS.—County Judge Catlin has moved his courtroom and office into the grand jury and witness rooms in the courthouse where he will make his headquarters until the new south wing is completed

INSTITUTE ELECTION.—Branch 56 of the Young Men's Institute will meet to-morrow night to elect a second vice president to succeed Hugh Fitch resigned William Foley and J M Gleason have been nominated for the place

THE BATH HOUSE NEARING COMPLETION.—The free bath house under construction at the foot of Lincoln street is about two thirds completed and will be ready for the boys next Saturday

REV DR. T DEWITT TALMAGE.—This celebrated Eastern divine and lecturer will appear at the New Park August 24 He will deliver twenty lectures during his stay in this city

WILL LOAD FOR SEATTLE.—The collier Willamette, which is discharging coal will load merchandise for Seattle and Tacoma She will probably sail for the Sound to-morrow night.

OTTO NEUSSLER'S PALM GARDEN.—To night will be the first appearance at this place of H. Pitrot the greatest living comic singer The living pandemonium

FRED PENDLETON, of Buffum & Pendleton left last evening for Chicago and New York to select fall stock of furnishing goods and hats.

VIEWS OF ANOTHER PASTOR

EAST PORTLAND July 18 1889.

To the Editor of the Oregonian

I was glad to read your strong words on taxation. The exemption of church property from taxation is a mistake in itself and an injustice to the community at large The church and state should be friends but neither should have any claim upon or be under any legal obligations to the other beyond those relations which exist between the state and other corporations The support of the church must be voluntary on the part of its members while exemption makes every citizen party to its sustenance Exempt public charity buildings but tax all church property Yours

J A SNODGRASS
Pastor Baptist Church

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

List of the Deeds Filed for Record in the Recorder's Office Yesterday

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred Clark & Sons real estate agents

The transactions of the week corresponding to the past one were as follows

	Deeds	Amount
1887	[illegible]	$83 4 10
1888	5	28 8 1 00
1889	1 7	40 486 40

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 2771 deeds aggregating $8,108,149 31

The amount of the dealings this week is considerably augmented by the sale of the O'Shea Bros tract in Southern Portland for $13,000 Outside of that the business of the week has been about average

The general market seems to be quieting down and is easily accounted for in the fact that the summer is fully upon us and people are taking their vacations at the coast and in the mountains

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds	Amount
Country and suburban	5	$ 21 80
City proper and westward	14	40 05
Couch and northward	8	10 00
Caruthers and southward	7	24 1 0 00
East Portland	11	1 2 0
Albina	19	1 9 50
Total	107	$4 4 5 4
[illegible]	43	10 1 08
[illegible]	1	1 1 0

Yesterday there were filed 28 deeds aggregating $85 [illegible] an average of $ [illegible] making the total number of deeds filed since the first of the month 4 value of the transactions $910,858 30

DEEDS RECORDED JULY 20

D K Abram et al to A Vail lots 17 and 18 blk 8 Albina Homestead Nov 15 1888 $400

Wm H Murphy and wife to Jacob [illegible] 53½ acres sec 19 1 S 1 E July 20 $10 00

N Pennell to Ann J Clayton lot 1 blk 30 Sellwood July 19 $1

Allen Feltenbach to James Surman lot 11, blk 7 Cloverdale Extension July 17 $1

V K Kratz trustee to H H Crousie, lot 4 blk 6 Dunn's add July 20 $400

Ray B Orth to Jacob Myer 1 acre, sec 18 1 S 1 E July 20 $400

Jean Raymond and wife to Bridget Sinnott lots 3 and 4 blk 11, J 1 July 1, $900

Ira O Shattuck to Jean Raymond lots 1 2 3 and 4 blk 14 F P July 17 $15

John Muir et al to M J Miller lot 8, blk 155 Caruthers add July 18 $1 50

Aaron H Denny et al to O H Stott parcel of land secs 14 23, 26 and 35 1 N 3 E July 17 $1

S R Baxter to O S Stott 160 acres sec 35, 1 N 3 E July 18, $1

Thos Connell to H P Spaulding W ½ of lot 8, blk 212 city, July 11 $3000

John J Fahie et al to Frank W Miller lots 5 and 6, blk 61 Caruthers add July 20, $1600

Ira B Sturgis and wife to A L Crocker lot 8 blk 22 S P July 8, $450

Charles F Crowell to A F Borthwick lot 12 blk 21 Southern Portland June 24 $450

James Surman to Albert Fehrenbach lot 24, blk 7 Cloverdale Ex July 1, $275

L F Chemin to H D McGuire N ½ of N E ¼ of S E ¼ sec 23 1 N 1 E July 19 $9000

H B Oatman and wife to J W Boyer lot 7 blk 13 Smith's subdiv and add East Portland July 18 $200

Charles W Goerers and wife to R Reif schneider parcel of land sec 11 1 S 1 E July 29 $1600

F Feldman and wife to Emily Sheel 100x50 blk 72 Caruthers add July 20 $3300

H W Rasmussen to W T Stephens 80 acres sec 9 1 S 4 E July 18 $800

H C Stratton trustee to W Robinson lot 4 blk 9 Albina July 6 $400

John Bigne executor to C A Dikvus und ½ blk 9? East Portland July 20 $ 060

Van B DeLashmutt and wife to J G Malone lot 8 blk 10 subdiv Riverview July 17 $700

Rudolph G Schmeer to Robert Pi z parcel of land sec 36 1 N 1 E, July 20, $5500

D F Sherman and wife to George A McCurdy S E ¼ of blk D Albina homestead, May 13 $1000

L F Chemin and wife to A F Durham lot 10 blk 5 Smith's add July 15 $1

Charles W Goers and wife to R Reif schneider parcel of land in Tibbett's D L C June 29 $1600

BOND FOR DEED

Mary V Shelby to Campbell & Brush fractional blk 16, Waverly July 16 $3300

PORTLAND'S FIRST BALLET

A Bald Headed Man Talks of the Improvement Since the Days of the Prudish Old Maid

"This is the finest and best ballet that ever visited Portland" said a bald headed man in the front row at the New Park theater last evening to his companion who was intently gazing through an opera glass at the attractive figures in the "Ballet of Nations" Continued the bald headed admirer of nature and art "I have attended all the ballets and I know what I am talking about But what a contrast with the first ballet that ever appeared in Portland! It was in 1853 during the palmy days of Stechhan's management of the New Market theater A minstrel company had been sent up from San Francisco to play or rather play at a Borean piece called 'Siberia' Of course I attended Well I went every night The ballet consisted of the three Allen sisters and a cross eyed old maid with freckles in her face that would hold rain water The little girls did very well but the old maid was so prudish that she would not wear the regulation ballet skirt but extended it to about half way below the knees In her gymnastic feats which passed for ballet dancing the effect can be imagined It was ludicrous in the extreme But she did not care for the laughter and no entreaties from the management could induce her to abbreviate her dress by a foot or two Ah! there is Mexico! What a shapely figure! Lend me your glasses Thanks"

The bald headed man was soon lost in viewing at short range the lovely and the beautiful His reminiscences ended and the reporter folded his pencil and waited in vain to get a glimpse through that opera glass

PERSONAL

Miss Anna E Insley of Colorado is visiting relatives in this city

M I Kinney is spending his vacation at Corvallis and Yaquina bay

Mrs Dr W I Miller and Miss Clarke are spending the season on Shoalwater bay

Leonard Chenery of the United States navy is at the Esmond Hotel from New York

Mrs Thomas Guinean and daughter Miss Bessie have returned from an extended visit to California

Mr Eugene C Protzman has returned from Gray's harbor where he has been rusticating for several days

The Misses Sadie and Jeanette Marquam accompanied by Mrs Dr Warren and the Misses Munkers of Salem will spend the Sabbath at the seaside

Hon Charles M Seavy who has just been appointed chief appraiser of San Francisco is the uncle of M J Davis traveling agent for Hexter May & Co of this city

SCHOOL BOOKS

Booksellers and stationers and all merchants handling school books in Oregon, Washington and Idaho will do well to notice the advertisement of J K Gill of this city This enterprising firm has one of the best-equipped establishments in the United States It has taken special pains to enable merchants here to draw their supplies in their line from this point rather than send abroad Every advantage and inducement is offered the trade by this firm Immense shipments of school books are now arriving by clipper and railroad

LEAVE IT TO ME.

For a nice banquet, lunching or picnic party, etc just leave it all to Freimann, corner First and Oak

WEATHER BULLETIN NO. 20.

Another Week of Favorable Conditions to the Growing Crops

The Average Reports Show That a Good Yield Is Bound To Be Harvested—Individual County Reports

The following crop weather bulletin is compiled from reports received from the different counties named by B S Pague who is in charge of the central office and is assistant director of the Oregon state weather bureau at Portland, Or, for the week ending July 20

On Saturday and Monday last a few drops of rain fell depositing only a trace but cooling the air and thus helping to stay the rapidly increasing excess in temperature which has so characterized the present season The highest temperature of the year occurred on the 17th the maximum being 96 deg. The rainfall for the past week has been of course below the normal The total deficiency in precipitation since the first of the year is nearly fourteen inches (13 70)

Cherries and other small fruits are out of market now and are being replaced by blackberries peaches watermelons grapes and pears

The week has been especially notable in the reaction from the loss the farmers thought they had sustained in the grain crop which have not proven near so bad as they thought before the harvest was well advanced The poorest yield reported is fifteen bushels to the acre and the best average yield thirty bushels It is becoming apparent that wheat will be of a better quality than was expected a few days ago All indications point to a firm price The hot winds of last week scorched the grain and greatly reduced the water supply in the towns and villages in Eastern Oregon where they were dependent on wells for irrigating purposes The scarcity of water has been reported from Harney where the subject of artesian wells to supply the needs of crops has been investigated and it is thought that when they get the wells in operation Harney valley will produce as heavy crops as any other valley on the Pacific slope

A new departure in Oregon crops is reported at Milton where a farmer has successfully experimented with cotton The crop is said to be looking well This may be the beginning of another new industry for this state

On the 14th inst. Sunday night when a thunder storm all over the state seemed imminent one of the most terrific thunder storms ever experienced in Eastern Oregon passed over Pendleton One tree was struck by lightning within the city limits Another bolt struck a side hill and made the dust fly many feet.

CORRESPONDENTS NOTES

TILLAMOOK COUNTY TILLAMOOK.—The rain fall has been below the average but has affected the crops rather favorably The weather during the last week was quite cloudy with a shower on the 15th

COLUMBIA COUNTY ST HELENS.—Potatoes and gardens are being dried out, greatly diminishing crops as compared to what they would have been with rains though they are not a failure by any means No rains during the past week

WASHINGTON COUNTY FOREST GROVE.—The temperature during the week has been very much under the average affecting the wheat crops very injuriously so that twenty eight bushels is the brightest yield yet reported the fall wheat being about 15 per cent below the estimated yield but the early sown spring grain is doing fairly well All crops excepting clover show the effects of drouth

BENTON COUNTY—CORVALLIS—Harvesting is well under way and the prospects are that wheat will yield well although not so heavy as last year Fall grain is especially good but the spring wheat will be a little short Hay harvesting is almost done here The quantity and quality are both very good The river at this place is only three inches above low water mark Last year the lowest stage reached was seven inches above and the year before twelve It is still falling slowly and the indications are it will reach the lowest mark on record which was about twelve years ago

MARION COUNTY—HUBBARD—Two or three days during the week of cloudy weather was a great help to the spring crops Fall wheat is mainly cut and ready to thrash

POLK COUNTY—LEWIS—There has been no rain and we want none now until the grain is secure The crop outlook on Dove's Island is good especially the hops Harvesting began in earnest Monday and hundreds of new binders were turned loose

LINN COUNTY—ALBANY—Light rains on the 14th and 15th but not enough to injure the harvesting operations The spring grain is likely to be very light even the fall grain has not filled properly several grains in each wheat ear not maturing Harvesting which is now well under way has developed the fact that the crop this year will be an average yield

DOUGLAS COUNTY—ROSEBURG—No rainfall during week No crop in condition to be affected by drouth

COOS COUNTY—BANDON—Northwest wind stronger than usual at this time of year The rain on the 9th 12th and 14th has made lots of feed for all kinds of stock

JOSEPHINE COUNTY—GRANT'S PASS—The weather for the past week has very beneficial to the fruit crop The highest temperature was 96 lowest ? Thunder and lightning on the 16th and 17th but no rain rain is needed badly Fruit in abundance now in market The smoke from forest fires has rendered the weather quite disagreeable

JACKSON COUNTY—JACKSONVILLE—The smoky dry and hot weather still continues causing a few cases of sickness Thunder clouds and wind every afternoon but no storm nor rain or thunder On the 14th it got very dark and cloudy about 10 A M and a few drops of rain fell when the storm passed away Threshing in this vicinity commenced on the 10th

ASHLAND.—Crops of all kinds were greatly damaged by the storm of the 9th The heavy rain in town beat most of the fruit off trees while a few miles from here the storm was hail which in some places not only took off the fruit but also the foliage and many trees will die from it

EAST IN OREGON

WASCO COUNTY THE DALLES The mean temperature for the week was 1 0 There will be a limited amount of wheat hay cut this season owing to the scorched sowing, Potatoes are suffering from want of rain Corn has a fine appearance how it will ear out will be seen in the future Across the Columbia into Washington territory east of Rock creek in Klickitat county the grain crop is almost totally destroyed and in only a few places will the crop make hay The further west one goes however the less the grain appears to be damaged The summer fallowed land west and south of Goldendale and north of the Columbia hills will generally yield about two thirds of a crop The advantage of summer fallow deep plowing and sowing not more than three pecks of seed to the acre have been thoroughly demonstrated On account of the light fall of snow last winter the water for mining purposes has been very light this summer and thus the miner fares badly as well as the farmer Heavy snows in the winter make good growing seasons, and farmers or miners have no right to complain if the wind blows keenly in December or the days of January are rendered dreary by descending snowflakes Wasco county enjoys a bountiful fruit crop and wool clip this year which will partially reimburse her for the loss on the grain harvest

UMATILLA COUNTY—PENDLETON.—Spring and fall grain is excellent in quality and yields well The rain about two weeks ago made the spring grain as it would have been worthless without it. The average yields so far computed will be from twenty to twenty five bushels to the acre

Corn is in excellent condition The fruit here notwithstanding the prevailing opinion as regards Umatilla county's "dry hill ranches" is doing well especially plums and peaches which are now plentiful The maximum temperature of the 13th was 100 The wheat now in blossom is about sixty one inches in hight and the field it is estimated will yield about fifty bushels to the acre The timothy is thirty four inches high and will probably yield three tons to the acre The red top the same The barley is one of unusual hight and will yield at least fifty bushels to the acre. They have a field of oats at the same place, and looks as though it might yield eighty bushels to the acre, and all this fine and healthy growth has been produced without any artificial irrigation

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.—The rains of two weeks ago have helped the country considerably Many of the fields in different sections will now make a fair yield and considerable hay will be cut The range is not so poor as it was this time last year and the Imnaha country promises abundant winter feed for stock Many prophesy that the grain yield will be nearly equal to that of last year Wallowa county does not have to depend altogether on crop productions and in this she is fortunate A reasonable amount of hay and a good range for stock are the most important considerations but it is desirable of course that enough grain be raised for home consumption Whether all this will be or not depend upon the events of the next four weeks We hope for the best

UNION COUNTY—LA GRANDE Grain—Wheat oats and barley will be an average crop The former will probably yield about thirty bushels to the acre Haying is now well advanced Grain will be cut in about ten days

On the 18th 0 29 inches rain fell

CROOK COUNTY—PRINEVILLE.—The weather for Saturday and Sunday has been cloudy Rain fell for about three hours on Sunday afternoon materially benefiting the very late grain As much of the grain crop this year will be cut for hay it is believed that feed will be much more plentiful than common Many of the crops that were sown for the production of grain will not yield on account of dry weather but nearly all of them will make good hay

LAKE COUNTY—LINKVILLE.—The crops have been almost an entire failure in this part of the county the late rain coming too late to do any good yet increasing the water supply which was very low Hay is now being cut

CORRUPT OFFICIALS

How the Sheriff of Grant County Chased a Fugitive

W P Gray sheriff of Grant county Or a few weeks ago telegraphed to Sheriff Seymour at San Bernardino Cal to detain one Bryant charged with absconding with intent to defraud creditors and also with obtaining goods under false pretenses Sheriff Seymour did as requested but before Gray arrived from Oregon the alleged criminal had secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus On his release Bryant fled into Arizona. The sheriff at Yuma was notified that Bryant was wanted and that official promised to keep Bryant under surveillance Sheriff Gray proceeded to Yuma and met Deputy Sheriff Wells of that county who said that the man wanted was there Gray proceeded to Phoenix to secure from the governor of that territory the necessary papers While on his road he received from Deputy Sheriff Wells of Yuma a telegram offering to catch Bryant for $100 He replied accepting the terms More telegrams were afterwards sent and received and finally the Yuma county official wanted $200 and $75 to pay some other man for his services in the matter Sheriff Grey then thought that Wells was playing him false negotiations were broken off and for the time being Bryant succeeded in evading capture Gray however persevered and it is reported that he has at last returned to Oregon with his man

AT WILHOIT SPRINGS

How a Few Are Spending the Sultry Days of Summer

The following persons have registered at Wilhoit to date Joseph Cavanaugh A Churchill and wife J K Kramer D I Leach J Enhelsen J P Watson Mrs Stewart P Fredrickson J McKeown G W Hillman W S Newbury and wife J M Breck and wife I B Newman Mrs H J Hunt George H Durham wife and daughter Mrs G W Allen Geneva Conkin Mrs R Ewart and three children Dr J W Hill wife and two children George C Durham Portland M J Harding wife and two daughters French prairie Dr Holmes, Mr Hayden Mrs M A Fry Mrs D J Fry Salem H S Butts and wife Butteville F H Holbrook John H Hall and wife East Portland D F Mulligan and wife Seattle M B [illegible] Linn Mills, John McKintosh, A I Blakeney Silverton W S Jones Butte Creek W E Chandler Omaha Neb A Stewart British Columbia A Hoyt and son Fairview Miss Emma Riggs Polk county John Redding Fairview C H Fisher M Malone The Dalles and 80 campers on the grounds

U S SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND O July 20 1889

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar	Change last 24 hours	Temp	Direction of Wind	Rain fall	State of Weather
Portland	29 86	—12	6[illegible]	NW	00	Cloudless
Olympia	29 90	—08	6[illegible]	NW	00	Cloudless
Roseburg	29 86	1		NW	00	Cloudless
Red Bluff	29 80	08		S	00	Cloudless
Sacramento	29 8	—08	68	S	00	Cloudless
Eureka.	29 [illegible]			NW	00	Cloudy
Spokane.	29 78		8[illegible]	W	00	Ptly Cldy
Walla Walla	29 7			W	00	Cloudless
Canby	29 90	—02		W	00	Cloudy

Local Report

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar	Temp	Rltv Humd	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rain	Wthr
5 A M	29 88	58	69	NW	1[illegible]	00	Cldls
5 P M	29 86	[illegible]8	67	NW	10	00	Cldls

Maximum temperature 84 minimum temperature 56 Hight of river at 5 A M 4 0 feet change in past 24 hours 0 2 feet

	Normal	Mean	Departure from Normal	Excess or deficiency since 1st	Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 1889
Temperature	61	[illegible]0	4	73	[illegible]3
Precipitation	[illegible]	00	— 0	46	—1 70

PASSENGER LISTS

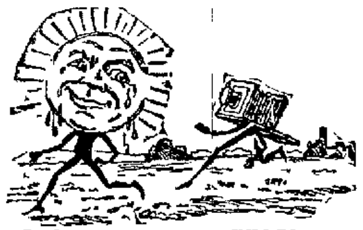
OVERLAND

Oregon Short Line—Passed Shoshone July 20 T Maxwell J J Frankford F W Fowler Mrs G Orhart Mrs A S Moss S B Horne Mrs C M Shlef Z Noyes P Noyes C F Bailey H H Stanton I H Lifer J B Townsend Dr W gill and wife and fifty second class

Oregon & California—Passed Medford J W Miller A W Miller W Reulard and wife A Sears and wife T F Miller I Hall I A Jones and wife W H McAllister F I Rich and wife J A Haglo J Stokes and wife J W Frie and wife J Dillygool H W McCann and wife Sarah Smith and maid Miss Rickards Mr Rickards F Corbett Miss Gage W McCrae A K Hilton Mr Youman W Jackson George Steel E Johnson and thirty two second class

A WEDDING THIS MORNING.—The wedding of Mr J M Birmingham and Miss Stella Stevenson will be solemnized at the Cathedral this morning Mr and Mrs Birmingham leave for Tacoma and the Sound this evening for a brief bridal trip, returning during the latter part of the week They will immediately commence housekeeping on Bunker Hill East Portland

The finest lunches in the city at Freimann's Annex corner First and Oak



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WE have them The neatest nobbiest styles ever brought here The most complete lines of business and dress suits yet shown

Don't imagine for an instant that because we only sell the best quality of clothing that's made, that our prices are high, on the contrary you'll find that our prices are as low and perhaps lower than greatly inferior Clothing is sold for elsewhere

See Our Corner Window.

Balbriggan Underwear

We have a large stock of summer weight French Balbriggan undershirts and drawers which we sell at the price of domestic goods namely $1 50 $2 00 and $2 50 per suit Also lines of summer Merino and Wool in summer weight Prices $2 00, $3 00, $3 50 and $4 00 per suit

Negligee Shirts

In French Flannels Fancy Silk Stripes and Pure Silk Prices $1 50, $2 00 $2 50 $3 00 and $4 00 These goods are first-class in quality and stylish in pattern We think it the prettiest line shown in the city

STRAW HATS

Call and see our line and if we don't sell you we will have nothing to say

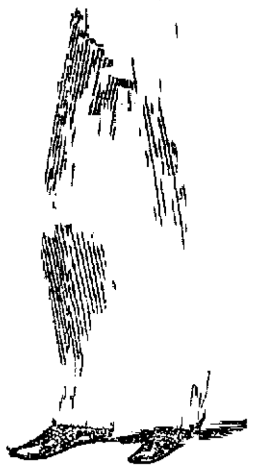
[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

L. STEINBACH & CO.

POPULAR

Clothiers and Hatters.



SIXTH WEEK

—OF OUR GRAND—

[illegible] SALE

In addition to our other greatly reduced prices we offer this week as a special inducement 600

PAIRS + PANTS

At a tremendous reduction Pants for everybody Pants bought with your spring suits are about gone by this time and now is your time to purchase Odd Pants very very cheap

Country orders solicited.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND. SUNDAY. JULY. 21.

A PURBLIND POLEMIC.

The methods of misrepresentation of the facts of history and the persistent perversion of the plain meaning of its opponent's language practiced by the *Catholic Sentinel* brings the intelligent and candid reader to the conclusion that its editor is either a purblind polemic and honest bigot, or that he is a petty jesuitical pettifogger. THE OREGONIAN has always defended the American common school, stigmatized as "Godless" by the Roman church, and has deplored the measurably successful effort of that church to withdraw its children from the non-sectarian schools, supported by the whole people, to sectarian schools supported by the church We believe the American common school furnishes a better education for the citizen than can possibly be afforded by any sectarian school, whether it be under Catholic, Methodist, Baptist or other denominational influence We have never hesitated to confess that there was vast room for improvement in the methods of teaching and the curriculum of our public schools, high and low In both England and America the ablest scholars and teachers agree in saying that the public schools of both Germany and France educate the child more rapidly and thoroughly than we do in the same time, because they do not attempt to teach so many things at once, and place more stress on the development and training of the understanding than upon mere drill and memorizing. The best teachers in the best schools in both England and America admit the justice of this criticism and are reforming their methods wherever there is room for improvement. The right of the Roman church to support parochial schools and gather into them their children, we have never denied we have only expressed the opinion that it was not the best road to a sound education for the performance of the duties and the exercise of the privileges of American citizenship We have denied the justice of the plea put forth by the clergy of the Roman church that it was in public equity entitled to have parochial schools supported by the public money The American common school is "godless" for the same reason that our Federal constitution is "godless," and that geometry is "godless," and cannot be otherwise in a nation whose fundamental article of faith is the absolute separation of church and state. The Rev Dr M J Savage, of Boston, presents the argument for a godless" common school as follows

> In the case of those who believe that the salvation of their children's souls is at stake there can not be a more odious tyranny than to compel them to submit to a teaching that, to their minds entails such horrible consequences, and in the case of those who do not believe that the endless welfare of their children is at stake, compelling them to submit to the teaching of a religion they don't believe is a waste of time, and subjects them to the influence of what is regarded as hurtful superstitions, which hinder true learning, impart false theories of life and duty and so interfere seriously with the happiness and progress of this world, if not of the next. In either case then, it is a tyranny

Dr Savage concludes that the public school ' supported by the equal taxation of people of all beliefs exists, and has a right to exist simply and solely for the sake of such education as fits for citizenship, and so is for the public good The church and the home give ample scope for all individual peculiarities of belief or theory The public school is for the people and for all the people Let it be kept true to its own high and sacred mission "

THE OREGONIAN has never argued the question of the public vs the parochial school from any other standpoint than that presented in these extracts It is a question of public policy concerning whose wisdom and expediency many men of equal moral and mental excellence, intelligence and candor sharply differ, but we do not understand how men of brains and candor can seriously argue that under our form of government there is any justice in the plea that any denominational school should be supported out of the public treasury, for the support of denominational schools by the state is constitutionally impossible where church and state are separated and there is no state religion of any sort

If we should be further asked why we think the education of the American secular school is sure to educate the child to a better understanding of the theory and practice of American citizenship than a Roman Catholic parochial school, we should answer that in theory at least the church of Rome does not to day teach toleration, one of the fundamental ideas that underlies our American institutions The theory of the Roman church to day is the same under which it acted in the middle ages The position then, emphasized by the practice of horrid persecution is maintained to this day In 1832 Gregory the Sixteenth condemned religious toleration as "the most fruitful cause of evils with which the church is at present afflicted In 1864 Pius the Ninth denounced as erroneous that the church ought to be separated from the state and in 1885 an encyclical of Leo the Thirteenth declared it to be ' a crime for private individuals or states to treat different kinds of religion in the same way ' The principle of toleration dates its first birth in Italy from the revolution of 1848 which made the pope flee from Rome In that year Charles Albert king of Sardinia gave by a fundamental law permission to the Waldenses and other Christian denominations to worship according to their own conscience and since 1860 the same toleration has been extended through the whole kingdom of Italy When Rome became the capital of Italy and ceased to be merely the capital of the pope's vast manorial estate, once known as the papal states Christian toleration was incorporated in the fundamental law and the theory of a free church in a free state has taken the place of the anti toleration theory under which the popes of the middle ages inspired the frightful persecution of the Albigenses the Waldenses and other heretics There is plenty of bigotry found in all churches but the spirit of American institutions as expressed in our constitution and laws is that which was voiced as far back as when Virginia was a colony and the house of burgesses declared "Religion can be directed only by reason and conviction and not by force and violence and, therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of it according to the dictates of conscience and it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance love and charity towards each other

SOUTHERN OSTRACISM

Some years ago a law student at the University of Virginia gained the orator's medal and being a bold and independent thinker he selected for the subject of his final effort The Stability of the Union Burning with enthusiasm and inspired by the theme chosen he held the audience of 3000 in complete thraldom throughout The papers of the state however disapproved and the college magazine boldly denounced the speaker and his radical utterances

Some time has passed since then Materially the South has prospered traces of the war have been obliterated education has flourished even in the remotest regions and yet the same spirit prevails in all its original intensity

General Wickham dared to declare his admiration of Grant and the South closed its heart against him Longstreet became an adherent of republican principles and the Southern democracy suddenly discovered that he was responsible for Confederate defeat at Gettysburg Mahone was lionized until he in the spirit of modern progress, affiliated with the republicans, and then no villainy so damnable he did not or would not commit.

General Roger A. Pryor is the latest object upon which the South pronounced its sentence of ostracism. Pryor wrote a letter favoring a protective tariff and opposing the democratic free trade policy. That was enough He, too, is now added to the ranks of "traitors," and is "cut off from Israel "

The greatest evidence of man's depravity is that pig headed obstinacy that makes him cling to a theory proved false for fear of what others will say The greatest evidence of moral bravery is when a man, in spite of previous connections and affiliations comes out and acknowledges the truth The greater and more influential the man, the grander the sacrifice, the more worthy the victory The South will not yet look into the future even as far as human ability allows If she would she would see a time when her young men will cast aside the heavy inheritance which the slave system put on them Devotion to it cannot last forever

THE HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Professor George E Howard of the University of Nebraska has just published a very interesting history of Local Self Government in the United States" Professor Howard recites the interesting fact that the pioneers of New England did not introduce the parish of the Stuarts but reproduced the much older and more primitive town' or ' mark," an organization of Teuton origin Other interesting features of primitive Teuton life 'reproduced in the New World were, on the one hand, the reservation of common fields for cultivation, common meadows and pastures and on the other, the restraint put upon the alienation of house lots, particularly to strangers "

The minute supervision over personal conduct and private business exercised by the majority in the New England town meeting, or through their representatives in the general court or legislature, is described by Professor Howard as the resuscitation of old English life and not of the English life that the Pilgrims and Puritans had recently left behind Professor Howard recognizes the New England township as having helped to prepare the people for national union and exercised enormous influence on local institutions elsewhere in the United States

Passing from New England to the Middle states we find especially in New York evidence of the transplantation of European feudal tenures. The Dutch West India Company, in 1629 instituted in New Netherlands the so called manor under the proprietorship of patroons Anybody who could plant a colony of fifty souls upwards of 15 years old was acknowledged as a patroon and permitted to extend his territorial limits four miles along one side of a navigable river or two miles on each side of a river, and as far back into the country as the situation of the occupiers would permit. In these manors local government existed the patroons being invested with feudal rights In 1640 the Dutch company conferred certain local liberties on a new class of small proprietors embracing every one who should convey himself and five souls to New Netherlands Some of these patroons notably the Van Rensselaers claimed rent for these enormous manors for many years after the organization of the United States, but the famous anti rent war which broke out in New York less than sixty years ago brought matters to an issue and the legislature came to the relief of the tenantry and these manors were broken up; but their names still stand for hamlets in various counties—for example, Pierpont Manor in Jefferson county These manors also existed in Pennsylvania under her charter of 1681 and the ancient names of these great manors are still applied to hamlets in the vicinity of Philadelphia

In Maryland the charter of 1632 authorized Lord Baltimore and his heirs to erect any parcels of land within the province into manors with courts baron, and manorial government reached its fullest development in this colony In Virginia and the Carolinas the local unit was the parish. The old English hundred meaning a district intermediate between the township and the county, was evidently reproduced in the American colonies for the name ' hundred is met with in Maine Virginia Maryland and Delaware Sir Fernando Gorges seemingly divided his jurisdiction (over part of the present state of Maine) into eight counties or bailiwicks and these again into sixteen several hundreds." In the early records of Virginia before the county was instituted, hundred is employed co ordinately with plantation ' and parish for the great estates or scattered settlements established after the foundation of Jamestown In 1619 when the first assembly of burgesses was called two burgesses appeared for each of three hundreds ' In 1634 however, the shire was adopted as the area of representation In Maryland "the hundred remained the election district until 1654 and was the military and fiscal unit down to the Revolution This hundred" was a local form of government resuscitated from the days of Edgar the Saxon In the counties of Delaware the hundred exists to day the name being applied to a division of the county and is really a township with limited power In Delaware the hundred is still the polling district for elections and the assessment districts

In colonial Massachusetts the shire or county was not as in England the center of political life The township and not the county was the unit of representation The jurisdiction of the county courts did not extend to capital crimes but were competent in civil causes and in probate and chancery jurisdiction After the English conquered New Netherlands the county was introduced The name of Yorkshire was given to Long Island and the old English term of riding was given to the area next above town communities Yorkshire in England being divided into three such judicial districts In 1683 New York was divided into twelve counties and in the New York assembly the county was the unit of representation In New Jersey the county began with the first proprietors between 1662 and 1682 The county organization in Pennsylvania is found in its first provincial records, and Professor Howard describes it as the clear model of the independent county system which has since been developed in the Western states We quote

> Not only was this true of its fiscal and judicial functions but the county was the unit of representation and in the democratic assemblies for the choice of county officers we behold a revival of the folkmoot of the primitive shire in a form more complete than has existed anywhere else since the days of the Heptarchy New York is the parent of the supervisor system but Pennsylvania is the originator of the system of county commissioners It was in the latter colony and state that the principle of election to county offices was carried further than it was ever carried before

In colonial Virginia all the important officers of a county were appointed by the governor while the inferior executives of local administration were chosen by the [illegible] The principle of popular election appeared only in the choice of burgesses The county organization of colonial Virginia prevailed throughout the whole South The contest between the larger popular freedom and power represented by the early local governments of the Northern colonies and those of the South inspires Professor Howard to say

> It is fortunate for the country that the local administration of Western communities was modeled on that of New England New York and Pennsylvania It is mainly to this fact that we owe the perpetuation of the inestimable habit of local self government west of the Alleghanies.

It is noteworthy that in the colonies, where local self government placed the largest power in the hands of the people, we find the most ardent, most widely diffused, and most aggressive patriotism during the revolutionary war The statesmen of colonial Virginia, Washington, the Lees, Patrick Henry and Jefferson, were fully up to the patriotic level of the statesmen of Massachusetts—Otis, the Adamses, Hancock and Warren—but when we compare how the people of Massachusetts supported their statesmen with the conduct of the people of Massachusetts, we must give Massachusetts the first rank

MALARIA.

Is there any malaria in Portland? To this question every intelligent person would answer in the affirmative, and yet to the question "Is there any more malaria in Portland than there is in any city of the same area of drainage and population, East or West?" any intelligent person would answer 'No " An epidemic of a malarial nature is reported by the New York *Times* from towns along the Upper Hudson —one physician from Newburg reporting more than seventy cases under his care Newburg is on high ground and has no stagnant water in its streets yet malaria is popularly associated with marshes and stagnant pools

The truth is that malaria as a medical term is so indefinite that it not only covers fever and ague but is held by many physicians to cover any fever in the course of which the blood of the sufferer rises to a certain degree Fahrenheit. Physicians are not agreed whence malaria proceeds or how it reaches human beings A family living in an over flowed tract may entirely escape it while another living on the nearest high and dry ground may be martyrs to it

Many years ago people flocked to the high grounds of Staten Island and East River to escape malaria and found it in its worst form yet to day these places are free from malaria which now prevails in those portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut where it was formerly unknown The experience of the East however is identical with that of Oregon in several respects viz that a flood stops malaria while the lowering of water in ponds, rivers and marshes increases the disease

A certain degree of heat is also necessary to the growth of malaria The case is cited of an Italian town of Sicily that in ancient times was redeemed from destructive fevers by flooding the surrounding marshes In Holland in 1718 the dikes having been cut to retard the advance of the Austrians, the drainage of the submerged district caused an outbreak of fever The flooding was therefore renewed and the dikes were not cut again until the cold weather of autumn made it safe

Dr Nicholas, who studied malaria on the line of the Panama canal believes its germ does not require marsh or even wet earth when once started but reproduces itself in the moisture of the air and he calls fog "the aerial marsh" of its reproduction Most authorities agree that 'the danger lies neither at the point of great dryness nor of great moisture but midway, a slight rain often being enough to start the germs on their course while a long heavy rain is not followed by such bad effects " Towns on the Adriatic once cursed with malaria have become healthful ever since the fresh water in the seaside marshes was separated from the salt by a dike

All authorities are agreed as to necessity of drainage but are not agreed as to how it shall be executed to do good for drainage to abate malaria should be deep, for it brings fresh air into the earth and makes it unfavorable to further growths of the malaria germ George E Waring a sanitary engineer of national reputation is of this opinion Mr Waring also believes in surface ventilation by the cutting away of underbrush and trees, and opening the ground to the action of the sun and wind Deep drainage ventilates the earth and clearing away the trees and bushes ventilates and dries the surface

Malarial epidemics raged in colonial times at intervals all along the Atlantic seaboard Mr Waring while urging deep drainage as the only permanent means to expel malaria says that there are two things which oppose systematic deep drainage on a scale sufficiently large to secure results that are not merely local—its immediate effect of increasing fevers for the time being and its great cost "

It is clear from this record of the results reached by the most intelligent and scientific investigators of malaria that it plagues East and West in both cities and towns whether on high ground or low that wherever the air is both humid and hot we shall find malaria, that heavy rainfalls, which drown the germs abate it but that systematic deep drainage is necessary to permanently extirpate malaria So the Eastern emigrant need not be repelled from Oregon by the dread of malaria, for he will find malaria here only in the same situations and conditions under which it is sure to be found in every state in this Union. In conditions of moist heat malaria may be expected everywhere, save where it has been extirpated by deep drainage and surface ventilation by clearing away trees, etc thus opening the soil to wind and sun

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

Ponce de Leon the discoverer of Florida sought for the fountain of immortal youth in vain Alchemists and students of science in every age have given labor and effort to produce that which will prolong human life but have failed It has remained for this age to achieve the glory of the discovery and Dr Brown Sequard is that great benefactor of the human race the use of whose compound averts death from the sons of men

This physician claims that he has compounded an elixir composed of the living cells of young and healthy animals reduced to a pulp and mixed with distilled water This he injects into the human body hypodermically It has been said that he who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client, ' and it is seldom that a physician can be induced to use his own medicines but Dr Brown Sequard has flung aside tradition and practiced on himself Two injections of his compound have transformed him, in feeling to a man of fifty years although he is nearly eighty His appetite is good he sleeps well his capacity for work and study has been renewed and he has regained the ambition and hope that marked his earlier years This the doctor claims is what the elixir has accomplished for him He was at one time well known in America and has long been a leading authority on nervous diseases so his statement has aroused much discussion Surgeon General Hamilton says

> If it is true that Dr Brown Sequard made such a statement as he has been reported to have made to the Biological Society I should ascribe it to the wandering fancies of an old man in his dotage Dr Brown Sequard is some eighty years old and naturally his mind is not so clear and vigorous as it used to be I used to know him well [illegible] eight or ten years ago and [illegible] in any experiment in the line [illegible] by this story So the statement that he has experimented twenty years must be exaggerated This effort to find some drug that will extend life [illegible] is absurd. So absurd that I am satisfied that Dr Brown Sequard [illegible] unless he is as I fear in his case getting into his dotage Why if he did kill any animal and from a part of its body made a distillation to inject into a living person's blood instead of prolonging the subject's life it would poison him By the decomposition which sets in after death the portion of the body taken for the elixir would become poisonous, and dangerous instead of life-giving. Every physician is anxious to prolong the lives of his patients. Desire for long life is universal, but no physician in his right mind would think of injecting decoctions of defunct animals into a patient in the hope of extending his life The way to strengthen life is to conserve it—not to try to renew it—I think that it is impossible to prolong life indefinitely, but the way to do is not the way indicated by this story about Dr Brown-Sequard.

Death is caused by the vital organs of the body refusing to perform their duty If it were possible to strengthen these citadels of life, by the absolute regulation of labor, exercise and food, it would then be within the realm of possibility to prevent the decay of the vital organs and so add to the duration of human life, but the slightest deviation from the absolute clockwork regularity of such course would in all probability prove fatal

But in fact there are many reasons why it is undesirable for men to live too long Illustrations may be aptly drawn from the politics of the country We do not wish the prohibition question eternally to nightmare us nor Belva Lockwood to be running for the presidency every year By a general introduction of this elixir there would be a perpetuation of mossbackism frauds villainies and trickeries and the world would never move onward a single step It would work great hardship on the grave-digger and undertaker to whom the world owes a living It would insure to Portland however one blessing—the same political administration that now gracefully rules over the destinies of the city The use of the elixir could not be confined to scientific honest and good men who would use the prolongation of life for the good of the human race Murderers and thieves who prey upon society would also secure it and perpetuate crime and wrong doing Nature has acted well toward man Obedience to her laws will insure as much happiness and as long life as a man ought to have

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In the discussion the other day at Olympia on the matter of fixing the salaries of the supreme judges for the new state a member referred sneeringly to the salaries paid the supreme judges of this state intimating that $4000 a year men render extremely cheap decisions ' It is unfortunate for the sake of the gentleman's argument that he referred admiringly to the salary ($6000 a year) paid to the supreme judges of California since the supreme court of that state with its high priced judges is notorious for dragging important cases through a long series of years without settlement and for sinking the the rights of the poorer client in consideration of the favor of the capitalist The amount $4000 a year agreed upon as the salary of the chief justice of the state of Washington is not too high but judicial records prove that it is possible for a judge who receives much less than that to render an honorable and just decision, and for one who receives twice that sum to render those that are exceedingly "cheap" when weighed in the scales of justice

CONCERNING THE LIFE TO COME.

Portland, East Portland and Albina Pulpits, Ministers and Congregations—Services To-Day.

Zion Methodist Episcopal (African) church corner Eleventh and Main streets—Preaching at 11 A M and 7 45 P M by Elder J P Brown

The First Society of Spiritualists hold meetings at G A R hall corner of Taylor and First streets at 7 30 P M Good speakers will be present All are invited.

Swedish Lutheran Church on B street near Tenth Rev John W Skans, pastor Services Sunday at 10 30 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 12 15 P M —All are welcome

First Presbyterian church corner Tenth and Alder streets Rev Arthur J Brown pastor—Preaching at 11 A M and 7 45 P M Sabbath school at 12 30 A M Strangers always welcome

English Lutheran church—Service at the Swedish Lutheran church B street near Ninth, at 4 o clock Rev William K Frick will preach Sunday school at 3 P M A cordial welcome extended to all

South Portland Presbyterian Mission—Service at 7 30 P M, in the Fulton school house on Macadam road by Rev W A Wilson of Albina Sunday school at 1 30 P M F A Stephens superintendent

Unitarian church corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets T L Eliot minister—Service of baptism at 10 A M Morning service at 11 A M by the pastor Sunday school at 12 30 The evening service is omitted

Representatives of the Generations Interviewed Lecture by H N Maguire in Cook's Music hall Abington building Third street near Washington (entrance by elevator) Lecture will begin at 7 45 P M sharp All invited Seats free no collection

Preaching at the old church Third and Washington streets D V on Lord's Day evening at 7 45 Subject The Believers Portion the New Heaven and the New Earth ' Meetings will be held during the week on Tuesday and Friday evenings All are welcome and cordially invited

First Christian Church chapel corner East Park and Columbia streets The pastor Rev David Wetzell, will preach this morning at 11 and this evening at 8 Morning theme What Does the Christian Church Think of Christ? Sunday school at 12 30 Seats at all services free and all will be welcome

Emmanuel Baptist church corner Meade and Second streets South Portland Rev B F Rattray pastor—Preaching at 11 A M and 7 45 P M Sunday school at 12 30 Morning sermon the fourth in the doctrinal series The Resurrection ' Evening subject The Profit of Godliness Everybody cordially invited Seats free

Emmanuel Baptist church corner of Second and Meade streets South Portland—Rev B F Rattray pastor Preaching at 11 A M and 7 45 P M Sunday school at 12 30 Subject of morning discourse the fourth in the doctrinal series The Resurrection Evening subject The Profit of Godliness ' Everybody invited Seats free

First Congregational church corner of Second and Jefferson streets Rev T E Clapp pastor Morning service at 11 o clock Address by Rev Wilbur F Crafts of New York Bible classes meet at 12 30 Christian Endeavor prayer meeting for young people at 6 15 Evening service at 7 45 Address by Mrs Wilbur F Crafts, of New York City

Trinity Episcopal church corner of Oak and Sixth streets—Rev Thomas L Cole pastor Services morning 11 o clock evening 7 45 Sunday school 10 A M Strangers are cordially invited to these services and will be promptly seated by ushers All seats free at the evening service The rector will be glad to meet strangers after service and to call upon any handing or sending him their names

First Methodist Episcopal (Taylor street) church—Corner Third and Taylor Rev Alfred Kummer pastor Class meeting at 10 A M Preaching by the pastor at 11 A M Subject Humility or The Third Beatitude ' Sabbath school immediately following the preaching service Praise service at 6 45 P M At 7 45 Wilbur F Crafts D D will speak upon National Sabbath Reform Chorus choir led by Mrs Wetzel You are cordially invited to these service

EAST SIDE PULPITS

Trinity mission corner of Eighteenth and Q streets—Service at 11 A M Sunday school at 10 A M

St David's Episcopal Church Rev John W Sellwood rector—Regular services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M

Evangelical church Stephens addition—Rev T S Fisher pastor Services morning and evening as usual

Preaching in the Second Evangelical church in Tilletts addition immediately after Sunday school at 4 P M

Rev Henry Belden of Kansas, will preach at the Baptist mission chapel corner Tenth and Adams street East Portland on Sunday at 3 o clock

First Presbyterian Church of Albina Rev W O Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A M and 7 30 P M conducted by the pastor Sunday school at 12 15

Rev George W Hill will preach Sunday afternoon at 3 o clock in the Baptist chapel in Stephens' addition corner of Tenth and Adams streets Everybody is invited to come and bring ' Gospel Hymns, No 5 '

Albina M. E church, corner Russell and Kerby streets. Rev. G M. Peirce, pastor Preaching at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6 30 P. M. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Letter From Mr. B. F. Underwood Opposing the Idea.

Whatever Ritual May Be Adopted, the Religious Views of Many Parents Are Ignored and Shocked

PORTLAND July 19

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I have read with much interest the excellent editorial on ' Religion in the Public Schools" printed in THE OREGONIAN of last Friday. Some additional thoughts on the same subject may be of interest to many of the readers of this journal

Wherever the Protestant version of the Bible is read as an act of worship in the public schools, the consciences of Roman Catholics, Jews agnostics spiritualists, materialists and those holding several other forms of faith, are violated Wherever as in some localities, Catholic sisters or priests appear in the public schools in their religious garb and conduct religious worship in conjunction with their work as teachers the conscientious objections of all denominations except the Catholic are disregarded. Wherever the Lord's prayer is recited or extempore prayer is made or religious hymns are sung the religious views of some portion of the people are trampled upon in an institution sustained by enforced taxation and which should be open to all So this it is answered by the advocates of these policies that religious instruction of some kind is an essential part of education ! And to this again the opponents of these policies reply that whether religious instruction be essential to education or not it is not a kind of instruction which can be imparted in public schools Upon this issue there are five possible policies

1 The Protestant majority policy which says that the majority religion in this country being Christian and the majority of Christians being Protestants and the majority of Protestants being in favor of the reading of the Protestant Bible the singing of the Protestant hymns and reading the Lord's prayer therefore as this is a country in which the majority rules, the minority ought to submit To this the minority replies that it is only in political matters that the majority rules and that in matters of conscience and religion our constitutions, Federal and state delegate no power to the majority however large, to rule a minority however small, but that each man whether Christian or infidel has the constitutional right to be free from any oppressive discrimination against him in matters of religion, though it be authorized by the entire people of the state except himself

2 The pan sectarian policy by which the entire school fund of the state shall be divided up among all the sects in the state in proportion to the number of children educated by each sect This concedes religion to be an essential part of the work of public education and abolishes the public schools as such in favor of denominational schools This policy has the active support of many Catholic prelates It was regarded with favor by William H Seward while governor of the state of New York The objection to it is that universal education being essential to the maintenance of republican government it is an affair of the state and cannot be suffered to become a mere church charity Besides, in most localities where one school would suffice the population within three miles, which is the outside school attending distance, are of many different denominations and hence would need under this system many schools This renders it impracticable as well as unrepublican

3 The local option policy which leaves each school district to decide whether it shall have Protestant Catholic liberal or atheist instruction—whether it shall read the Bible or the Age of Reason' in the public school This transfers the religious war from the legislature to the school district and embitters every neighborhood with religious controversy It is without uniformity is a system without finality as a settlement involves perpetual discord and paralyzes the educational work.

4 The let alone' policy advocated by Gerrett Smith and essentially by Richard Grant White holds that the education of children is not within the proper sphere of any government republican or otherwise that this duty belongs to the parents and not to the state, that religious and secular education should be conjoined and hence that the state should withdraw altogether from its maintenance of education The answer to this is that education bears the same relation to life that a highway does to a town it enables us to travel it with success A government which cannot build schoolhouses would have no power to meddle with highways Education is more clearly protection than a fort and more peaceful than a magistracy Parents may be uneducated themselves or if educated have neither the skill nor time to teach In short the let alone policy would be a reversion toward barbarism

5 Finally the secular policy holds that republican government cannot exist without the general diffusion of education and therefore that the state to be republican must by its strong hand educate all its children, also that republican government cannot exist without keeping the state clear from religious controversy therefore, that side by side with the duty of the state to educate all its children is its duty to abstain from teaching any form of religion Horace Mann, one of America's greatest educators in his twelfth report on the schools of Massachusetts said

> But if a man is taxed to support a school where religious doctrines are inculcated, which he believes to be false and which he believes that God condemns then he is excluded from the school by the divine law at the same time that he is compelled to support it by the human law This is a double wrong It is politically wrong, because if such a man educate his children he must educate them elsewhere and thus pay two taxes, while some of his neighbors pay less than their due proportion of one and it is religiously wrong because he is constrained by human power to promote what he believes the divine power forbids The principle involved in such a course is pregnant with all tyrannical consequences It is broad enough to sustain any claim of ecclesiastical domination ever made in the darkest ages of the world

As Rev Dr Speer says in his Religion and the State ' of the public school Its function is not to make or unmake Christians or predispose children to this or that form of religious faith It does not propose a complete education and it does not propose a religious education at all, either partial or complete It proposes to do a certain thing on the ground of its necessity and utility to the state and to stop there, by not entering that field which lies beyond the purview of civil government In short it proposes a secular education and that only—an education that would be needful and useful in this life if there were no God and no future for the human soul This we believe to be the true ground on which to place a school system organized and conducted by the authority of an American state. It is the proper language of the state to the Catholic and just as proper to the Protestant the Jew or the Infidel

It is often said that the Bible is read in school [illegible] of its moral and not because of its theological or religious teachings Instruction in morals is secular instruction If the teachings of the Bible on moral questions only were separated from all connection with the teachings of the book on religious questions the former might be read on secular and moral grounds provided the people agreed with the morality there taught In the Bible as a whole however the moral teachings are so inseparably connected with the religious that such a separation is impossible and the state cannot rightfully engage in teaching religion If it can it should have a religion establishment at the public expense for determining the true doctrine and the education of its religious teachers If the state cannot determine questions of theology and institute the agencies of religious education necessary to make a church establishment a fact it follows that it has no just right to do imperfectly or bunglingly the same by causing the Bible to be read in schools that which it cannot do completely and efficiently viz create a church establishment, educate the people in theology and prescribe their creed

Certain classes of citizens, it may be added object to the reading of the Bible in schools for reasons, the force of which would remain unimpaired if all theological texts were eliminated from the book. They allege that several hundred of its passages cannot by any euphemism of translation be conformed to modern standards of delicacy It is a fact that Noah Webster prepared, Yale college indorsed and an influential portion of the Methodist ministry recommended for use in the schools an expurgated edition in which these texts should not appear But the edition containing these texts which are offensive upon purely moral and secular ground continued to be used If the teacher omits the indelicate passages, the omission is noticed by the pupil, and helps to call general attention to their nature If he reads them, refined pupils must absent themselves or submit to hear from the sacred book terms which are not tolerated in their homes and the use of which in their conversation would be severely reprobated and punished No law should make the submission to forced indelicacy a condition of attendance at the public schools

Morals can be taught in our public schools without trespassing upon the religious rights of any class Modern civilization adopts from all sources—Greek, Roman European and American, as well as Asiatic—those principles which constitute our standard of morals The views of right and wrong which prevail in the most esteemed and cultured circles of society have the effect of a public or aggregated conscience Law itself, in all its phases consists simply in requiring the individual will to conform to this aggregated public conscience as interpreted by those who have made its interpretation their life study The churches enjoy the most favorable opportunity to mould the public conscience since they deal or should deal with questions of duty in their germinal condition before they have become developed into law or converted in human interest, and this is the manner in which the churches can legitimately influence the legislation and jurisprudence of the country In this way only should the pulpit or denominational influence determine the moral questions between child and child, or between child and teacher which arise in the schoolroom

Certain other persons object to the reading of the Bible in the public schools for reasons which I cannot discuss without being drawn into the domain of religious controversy The mere statement of their opinions without any discussion of their merits, may however be necessary to a true insight into the question whether such Bible reading is an encroachment on religious equality unworthy of and incompatible with the honorable impartiality of a state that intends to be secular

1 Greater culture and learning than children possess is essential to the correct apprehension of the Bible and hence a premature and uncritical reading of it leads either to a contempt of the book which is undeserved, or to an erroneous belief in many vagaries and falsehoods under the impression that they are therein taught

2 Another large number of persons whose children it is desirable to educate reject certain of the scientific historical, moral or theological statements of the Bible as either uninspired mistranslated interpolated or untrue They advance the double objection that the state is not called to teach religion at all and that the form it actually teaches is error

3 Others still fear that maniac vagaries imbecilities or sectarian perversion of their children's views from the religious standards which they hold sacred may result from submitting their minds to the religious teachings of persons who seem to them irreligious, uninspired, uninformed or uncommissioned

4 And others regard all religious instruction as more deceptive than instructive and more demoralizing than moral In their theories of morals the Bible cuts no figure, except as a limited and faulty record of human experience

The opinions of all such persons in a republic deserve all political respect as the theory of our government is that it derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed irrespective of their religious views As the right even of the majority to govern the individual in matters of religion is not now delegated by any American constitution to any legislature the right stands reserved to each American citizen and any exercise of it in the least degree by a legislature is a usurpation of tyranny un just and unrepublican

B F UNDERWOOD

An Inconceivable Sum

The 'Value of an Egyptian Girl's Gold Necklace' is the title of an article by Rev Dr Charles S Robinson contributed to the forthcoming August number of *St Nicholas* In lecturing on Egypt recently Dr Robinson exhibited a necklace taken from a mummy and to help the boys and girls who were present to realize what a great while ago thirty six hundred years must be he asked them to make this calculation How much would the money which bought the gold chain if it had been American money put out at compound interest for thirty six hundred years at 6 per cent amount to to day if the original price had been $30 The *St Nicholas* article contains several answers to this problem but it may be said that they are expressed in figures so great that they cannot be read For convenience in reckoning it may be assumed that the amount will double itself every twelve years

Montana's Wool Clip

[Helena Herald]

It is estimated that the wool clip of Montana this year will amount to nine million pounds The price that it commands in the market is at least five cents per pound better than last year when there was danger of the success of the free wool democracy This difference in price makes a difference of $450 000 to Montana on one season's crop At ten per cent this represents an increase of capital ten times as great or $4 500 000 That is only one of the substantial benefits of the national republican victory to Montana It would impugn the intelligence of our people to doubt their ability to appreciate such an argument

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Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No 121 First street corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad

TITLE
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MOTOR LINE
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LOTS
FROM $600 UPWARD

+HOLLADAY'S ADDITION+

THE VIEW (EASILY REACHED) UNSURPASSED

+TO + EAST + PORTLAND+

This magnificent property comprises 1400 lots and lies immediately between the city of East Portland (population 12 000) on the south and the city of Albina (population 4000) on the north, really a reserve between two populous centers, with a combined population of [illegible] THOUSAND It is high commanding a view of the entire cities of Portland, [illegible] Albina, and is reached by the street cars of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co. from [illegible] East Portland This company is now operating two lines of street cars, one running through Holladay's Addition through the heart of East Portland across the Morrison street bridge, and the other running due west across the new steel bridge both lines terminating in Portland. [illegible] two lines the cars of the Vancouver Motor Line run already through Holladay's Addition [illegible] to south The property can also be easily reached from the "West Side" by either the [illegible] Railroad Company's steam ferry or by the small ferries running from Portland to Albina. [illegible] the finest residences on the "East Side" are located in this addition. Address or call on

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison St, Portland, Or.

SUNNYSIDE ADDITION.

Large shoe factory now building will employ 300 operatives and add 1000 population to this immediate vicinity within 90 days—Here you have an absolute certainty of a rapid advance in value If you are wise you will buy now, Before Prices are Advanced Sold on easier terms than any property on the market with privilege of paying small amounts at any time And No Forfeiture of Amount Paid. Size of lots from 44 to 60 feet frontage by from 100 to 137 feet deep. Prices from $300 to $550 Why fool away your money on "wild cat lots" when you can purchase this almost inside property with two street car lines already built right up to your door, at such prices and on such terms? If you want a home and will take a lot at this property you will buy no other

H D McGUIRE & CO., 1230 Fourth St., East Portland, [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IN + THE + SUPREME + COURT

Of British Columbia

CAMERON vs. HARPER.

Sale of Defendant's Estate

TENDERS

Are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Estate of the Defendant in British Columbia, consisting of about

40,000 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND

With Cattle, Horses, Agricultural Implements, etc., either en bloc as a going concern, or in parcels.

Tenders to be Delivered (Sealed)

To the undersigned on or before

The 1st Day of August, 1889

Indorsed, "Tenders for the Purchase of the Estate of Thaddeus Harper.

FOR FULL DETAILS

Of lands, chattels and Terms of Sale, etc.

SEE CATALOGUES

With particulars and conditions of sale which can be obtained from Mr. [illegible] Wilson Solicitor for Plaintiff; Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Solicitors for the Defendant; and from the offices of "The Times" and "Colonist" Victoria; The "World," Vancouver; The 'Inland Sentinel," Kamloops; The Oregonian," Portland, Or.; The [illegible] San Francisco, Cal., and the [illegible] Columbia Land Investment Agency [illegible] ed) 15 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet street, London E C, England, and from the undersigned

H. S. MASON,
J. C. PREVOST,
Receivers.

PALATINE HILL

Is the best situated suburban property in the market.
It is easy of access by road, river and railway
It is on the direct line of the Oregon City Electric Motor Railway.
It will increase in value more than anything else you can buy.
It is in every way the best investment you can make
It is sold cheap and on very easy terms.
There are only a few choice tracts left.
Call and secure one before they are all gone

ROBERT BELL,
Portland Savings Bank Building

CHEAP.

Four lots, E Irving's addition, $600 each.

Two lots on Fourth street, near Holladay avenue. Fine two-story dwelling sightly and easy terms, $3500.

Corner lot, Fifth and H, opposite new hotel, now building, business property $4250

H. D. McGUIRE & CO.,
1230 Fourth St., East Portland.

MONTESANO PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN

44 lots in Ferndale Addition for $4000; [illegible] down balance in 90 days.
$800 buys house and lot that rents for $[illegible] a month.

FENNER & SILSBY,
Montesano, W. T.

A BARGAIN.

Gray's Harbor, terminus of the Centralia & Chehalis Valley Railroad, on north side of Gray's Harbor in section 6 near townsite, 5 acres for $[illegible] $500 down, balance in 90 days.

FENNER & SILSBY,
Real Estate Brokers, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

City livery and boarding business, [illegible] barn full of good boarders [illegible] $200 per month net profit and can be doubled [illegible] fullest investigation offered. [illegible]
TELLER & [illegible]

187

CORNS AND BUNIONS [illegible]
[illegible] by DR. A. [illegible] [illegible] street, corner of Morrison. [illegible]

THE SINGLE TAX THEORY

PORTLAND Or July 19

SINGLE TAX THEORY

PORTLAND, Or July 19

To the Editor of THE OREGONIAN

[illegible] in your editorial to-day charged [illegible] the Single-Tax with being in fa[vor] of confiscation you will certainly allow these believers an opportunity to defend [illegible] and fellow believers against the [illegible] You have entered [illegible]

A number of at least ordinarily intelligent [men] in and around Portland firmly believe that personal property and improvements should be exempt from taxation and all revenues for whatsoever purpose should be raised by taxing land according to value, that is the most valuable land to pay the most tax. To tell these persons that such a change from our present obnoxious system of taxation would be "practical confiscation of land" prompts the answer that the single tax would stop the present confiscation. The marked distinction between the crop from land and improvements on lands and the rental value of land must not be overlooked. The single tax contemplates using for public purposes that value which the public makes, in other words, to exempt from taxation crops and improvements which are individual products and which should belong exclusively to the individual producing them and get by taxing rent, the necessary funds to carry on government.

This leads to the question What is rent? The legal term and the economic term rent [illegible] A man buys a lot for $5000 and erects a house costing $5000. He rents this at say 10 per cent. on his investment [illegible] or $1000. Now under the legal definition of rent the whole $1000 is rent but under the economic term only the 10 per cent. on the $5000 he paid for the land is rent and the 10 per cent. on the $5000 he spends to build the house is interest. The distinction is made for the reason that land is not a product, no individual made it, it is nature's gift or, as Herbert Spencer puts it "it is the Almighty's bequest to man[kind]." Manhattan Island exclusive of improvements, yields $100 000 000 per annum [in] rent. The house on the other hand is entirely a labor and capital product—labor, the actual mental and muscular [effort] exerted in its erection capital the tools, material, etc. used by labor. The price paid for the lot may include cost of improvements—street grading sewer etc —but still a large proportion of the $5000 represents the cost of the earth itself that is the solid mass of matter included in the cone whose base is the surface dimensions of the lot and whose apex is the center of the earth. This vast amount of matter, like light air and water, is a natural product and should, like light, air and water belong only to the [public], subject to a tax for public purposes. A system that would allow any individual to charge another for the use of natural light or water, would at once be condemned, and is there any less reason for condemning a system that enables one individual to enrich himself by charging another for the use of land? The single-tax advocates believe that what God or nature has evidently given to mankind should be treated as nearly as possible as public property or in such a way that every man woman and child will have his or her right to the use of the earth recognized and what better way can be devised than to raise public revenues by charging the users of the earth a certain price estimated upon the value of the portion used? Nearly all our state constitutions recognize the principle that the land within the borders of the state belongs to the people of the state and the doctrine of eminent domain is merely a corollary of what is maintained and asserted in the constitution. Rent then is merely the price one man gets from another for the use of the earth. Sometimes it is called [illegible] among agriculturalists it is the [illegible]-crop." The tiller of the soil pays the owner of the soil for its use. Sometimes it is a charge made for fishing or hunting on another's land but never is it the crop or the improvements. And this rent the single tax teaches should be absorbed for public purposes.

Now your editorial says "Few persons would care to spend money in improvement of land subject to such conditions." Can it be said that a lot costing $500 will be improved sooner than if it cost $5000? Is it not true that there are more persons that can buy a privilege costing $500 than there are that can buy it if it cost $5000? Would not [illegible] be used at 50 cents a yard than if it were twice the price of the same article? Does THE OREGONIAN sell more of its Sunday edition at 5 cents than it did at 10 cents? This is ordinary business matter. All business men understand that, other things being equal, a greater amount of all commodities would be consumed if the cost to the consumer were reduced. The same law holds with land: the cheaper it is the more it will be improved. To say that few persons would care to improve land under the single tax system is equivalent to say that but a few persons would [live] upon the earth because it is only by man's improvement of the earth that he is enabled to dwell on it. To stop improvement would be self annihilation, for the reason that man is a land animal, he can't live in the air nor in the water, and when he stops improving land (that is raising crops and building houses) he will die from hunger and exposure, or lapse into the savage state. Under the single tax, improvements of every kind would be vastly more extensive, because by exempting improvements from taxation men would at once see that confiscation by the state of the result of their energy would be stopped. By improving their land nothing would be added to their taxes. On the other hand the non improver would be compelled to improve to get something with which to pay his increased tax—a tax that the improver under our present system is paying for him. In this way as single-tax advocates believe the vacant lots and the only half-improved lots we see disgracing every part of our city would soon be built upon improved and put to use. The owner of wooded land would find that whatever it would cost to clear his land his taxes on cleared land would be no higher than on his uncleared land for the reason that clearing is improving and the single tax exempts improvements. The same is true of drains fences etc and to say that by exempting all these things from taxation would be to confiscate land improvements and all, is likely to provoke a smile from the farmer who finds the tax gatherer confiscating them now by levying a tax on them as soon as made. In the cities all buildings would be exempt from taxation and it would be hard to find a man who would burn up his house because a change in the system of taxation had exempted his house from taxation. Would the owners of the dozen or so of really fine buildings in Portland move out and surrender their title when they found that those buildings would hence forth escape taxation? Would people throw their furniture out the window, stock their stock of goods into the street and manufacturers go out of business just because, by the inauguration of a new system, furniture, goods and machinery would henceforth escape taxation? It seems to the ordinary mind that people don't go wild in contemplation of a change that puts money in their pockets.

Let us now cite one instance in refutation of the statement that single tax advocates are "visionaries, speculators, doctrinaires, [illegible] fond of utopias and chimeras" and that their proposed system of taxation is wholly outside the domain of practical affairs and practicable things. The two lots on the corner of Third and Washington streets, in Portland, where the Presbyterian church now stands were purchased in 1862 for $1500. A real estate man can be found in this city who has said that the present owners of these lots has refused an offer of $125,000 for them. Let us suppose that money in 1862 was worth 20 per cent and that now it is worth 10 per cent. In 1862 that piece of ground could have been used for business purposes for a rental of $300 per annum (20 per cent. on $1500). To use that piece of ground now would cost $12 500 per annum (10 per cent. on $125 000). If we should some one buy or lease that corner and erect a building say for a grocery store would not the grocer have to add an extra price to his sugars, coffees spices fruits vegetables and other things which he handles in order to earn the $12 500 he is obliged to pay for doing a grocery business on that corner? And if the price of that corner per annum to him were $300, instead of $12 500 would not his goods be cheaper, more of them consumed, and be himself receive a greater return for doing a grocery business there? Now, suppose that A owns the lot and B leases it for $12,500 per annum to erect a business block. Would not B have a greater return on his investment (the cost of the building) if the rent for the use of the ground were $300 instead of $12 500 per annum? Suppose again that in 1862 some sailor had come to Portland and having $1500 to spare had purchased that corner and after appointing an agent to pay his taxes and assessments had gone off on a voyage and suppose he had come back and found Portland as it is in 1889 and here was his corner filled with weeds and tin cans and stones and dead cats etc would the lots not be worth just the same—$125 000—as if he had staid in Portland all the twenty seven years that he owned the lots? Could he not sell his $1500 lots for $125 000 and if we allowed him good interest on his investment interest on his taxes and assessments and interest on interest would he not have over and above all this enough to make him tolerably comfortable? Is there any confiscation in this case? Have the 60 000 people who have flocked to Portland between 1862 and 1889 added a value to these lots and should these people not have that value in better streets and sidewalks better and more schools free ferries bridges and street cars better sanitation sewers and public parks? Would it be confiscation to tax this increased value accruing to this particular corner for the benefit of all the people and tax all other corners in the same way or is it confiscation to let this corner enrich an individual member of the community who has added no more value to the land than any one of thousands of others who are now the citizens of Portland?

There may be theorists visionaries and speculators among the single tax advocates and essayists but when it comes to a question of confiscation it is not difficult to demonstrate that the present system of taxation is the quintessence of confiscation and that under a change to the single tax there would not only be vastly more wealth in the community but that wealth would be tolerably equitably distributed so that the producer of wealth—the farmer laborer, railroad steamship and warehouse builder the professional man and all who add to the stock of wealth—would have a competence while the non producer the speculator in lots, etc would become a thing of the past. Land would be used in great quantities but the user would not have to pay the non user ten prices for the privilege of getting at it

R H THOMPSON

NORTHWEST NOTES.

OREGON

Albany has three good fire engines and a hook and ladder company

P J Gibbins an old citizen of Pendleton has suffered a stroke of apoplexy but may recover

From 100 to 200 boxes of peaches and plums were shipped daily from Eugene City last week

The Catholic school at Jacksonville it is reported has permanently closed for want of patronage

Mr H A Hulbert aged 70 and Mrs Rachel Blain aged 60 of Spangle, were recently wedded

The farmers of Umatilla county complain of the prevalence of grasshoppers that are destroying crops

It is reported that one and probably two sawmills, giving employment to 200 men will be in operation at Hood river by next summer

Steps are being taken by the people of Pendleton to drive out of prominent localities those who occupy them for immoral purposes

The town council of Prineville Crook county has bought balls and chains that the marshal may compel offenders to work on public improvements

Danny son of ex Sheriff Ross, of Astoria while climbing over a log was shot in the forehead by the accidental discharge of his gun He may recover

Edward Cantrel has disappeared from Summit prairie The whole surrounding country has been searched in vain He has lived there for about eight years

Colonel Ecclesen, engineer for the Oregon Pacific says that he has completed locating the line from Deschuttes to Snake river, and that the work of construction can be rapidly done

A man named Goddard working at the Clatsop mill says an Astoria paper, met with a very severe accident through a piece of a saw striking him between the eyes smashing his nose flat on his face and making a serious injury

Since last May George Nutting brother of Fred Nutting, of the Albany *Democrat* has been missing from his home in Crook county The county court employed a man to search for Nutting but he returned with no information Many think the missing man has been murdered

G W Dresler, an old miner, who has been subject to the vicissitudes of his calling in Pendleton for the past two months, is now on the top wave of fortune's sea. He has just received $78 232 for the Blue Jay mine near Wardner, Idaho, which was owned by himself and two partners

The Albany *Herald* is responsible for the following A few days ago Pearne Cochran, of Tangent after using a cultivating plow placed it upon the top of a woodpile near the house During the afternoon the rays of the sun shining upon the bright mouldboard of the plow generated sufficient heat to set the wood on fire It was observed in time to extinguish it before any damage was done

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The population of Douglas county is 2651

A new sawmill is to be built at Snoqualmie

Walla Walla is shipping fifty tons of peaches daily

A sandstone quarry is soon to be opened near Newcastle

There is some talk of establishing a clearing house in Seattle

Ellensburgh will spend $1 500 000 on new brick buildings for the burnt district

A child of Charles Smith fell into a tub of water at Ilwaco and came near drowning

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the territory will be 33 per cent. over that of last year

The school population of Aberdeen five years ago was eighteen, to day it has increased to 210

A light and water company has just been organized at Chehalis for the lighting of the city and furnishing fire protection

During the six months of 1889 ended June 30 the real estate sales in Walla Walla numbered 625 amounting to $705 552 36

The steamer Willie which sunk at Hunter's point Saturday night has been raised The loss to her cargo is placed at $3000

Since January 1 there have been 911 deeds recorded with the auditor of Jefferson county The aggregate consideration of these conveyances is $1 638 330

The two hotel teams collided at the depot at Waitsburg recently, smashing the carriages breaking one man's arm, another's leg and three ribs for a lady

There is an epidemic of squirrels about Waterville W T The pests are so plentiful that they enter people's houses and eat crumbs from under the tables

The lands upon which cash entries or final proofs have been made in Lewis county since the last assessment amounts to 33 634 acres, of which 125 were cash entries

The carpenters of Vancouver are on a strike demanding $3 per day and nine hours Builders and contractors are firmly opposed to granting the demand

A big fire occurred among the grain fields near Waitsburg, which destroyed several hundred acres of wheat and oats. It was caused by fire from a threshing engine

Prompt action at Davenport extinguished a fire at a store in the business center The wind was high at the time and for a time it looked as if the town might be swept away

A man named E Person, a patient in Providence hospital Seattle, while walking along a hallway in the building suddenly dropped dead the result of pleurisy and asphyxia

A boy named John Godway, during a quarrel with companions at Walla Walla shot at Willie Ryan but missed his mark. He was promptly disarmed and taken before the justice

Orie Johnson the only living survivor of the recent tragedy near Palouse City is being tenderly cared for and will recover Her father, frenzied with religious excitement, killed his wife and son, and then himself

The Gig harbor sawmill is making 2 500 000 feet of lumber per month for shipping to foreign and coastwise ports. The company's logging road, running back four miles into the timber, will be in operation in midsummer

COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY July 20

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail 1 car reapers and mowers 1 car fruit jars [illegible] cs boots and shoes 1 cs clothing 15 cs dry goods 1 car and 109 pkgs hardware 6 cs cigars 6 cs cigarette 36 pkgs tobacco 500 hf bxs soda 53 bbls and 99 lgths iron pipe 789 cs rubbers 100 cs refined oil 19 cs drugs 600 cs canned corn 1 car printers material

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours 1310 ctls wheat 848 bbls flour 2456 ctls oats 265 ctls barley 40 ctls bran 86 510 lbs wool 9290 lbs hides 18 pkgs butter 148 bxs eggs 2 cars and 119 bxs green fruit 10 pkgs dried fruit 280 bales [illegible] 4 hd hogs

WHEAT—The market is weak and shows no change. The following are the fluctuations of the New York and Chicago markets

NEW YORK

	Closed 19th	Opened 20th	Noon 20th	Closed 20th
July	85¼			85¼
August	85½	86		85¾
September	85⅝	86⅛		86⅞
October	86⅞			86
November				87
December		88¾		88¼

CHICAGO

	Closed 19th	Opened 20th	Noon 20th	Closed 20th
July	80¼			77⅝
August	78¼	78⅛	77⅝	77½
September	77⅞	78⅜	77½	77½
December	[illegible]	80¼	79¼	79⅜

EGGS—The market rules steady Receipts continue heavy We quote 22½c

FINANCIAL—The following is a statement of the business of the Portland clearing house for the past and first week of the new concern

	Clearings	Balances
Monday	$ 361 849 [illegible]	$ 68 115 13
Tuesday	210 4[illegible]8 84	37 852 18
Wednesday	216 148 [illegible]	32 085 04
Thursday	3[illegible]8 506 07	86 865 12
Friday	24[illegible] 191 89	50 810 22
Saturday	286 884 82	59 786 55
Total	$1 687 [illegible]	$335 51[illegible] 14

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK July 20—The stock market was very dull to day and again weak, still lower figures being established all over the list The announcement of the radical action of the Missouri railroad commissioners had an unfavorable effect upon the market, and everything is lower but the declines are for fractional amounts only except in Hocking Valley which is down 2¼ and in Missouri Pacific which is down 1¼ Government bonds have been dull

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK July 20—Money on call easy 2½ offered Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 Sterling exchange, dull 60-day bills $4 86 demand $4 87½

BONDS.

U S 4s (registered)	128½	U S 4½s (coupon)	106¾
U S 4s (coupon)	128¾	Pacific 6s	118
U S 4½s (reg)	106¼		

STOCKS.

American Ex	115	Northwestern	106⅞
Canadian Pacific	55	New York Central	105¾
Canada Southern	51	Oregon Imp	54
Central Pacific	34½	O R & N	95
Burlington	96¾	Transcontinental	29½
Del & Lackawanna	143	Pacific Mail	31¼
Rio Grande	17	Reading	44
Erie	27⅝	Rock Island	94
Kansas & Texas	10	St. Paul	63¾
Lake Shore	100¼	Texas Pacific	92
Louisville & Nashville	67½	Union Pacific	58⅛
Michigan Central	85	U S Express	90¼
Missouri Pacific	67⅛	Fargo Express	138
Northern Pacific	26¼	W U	83⅛
N P Preferred	62	Am Cotton seed oil	53
St. Louis San Fran	26½	St Paul & Omaha	31

MONEY MARKET

LONDON July 20—Consols 98 [illegible] Silver bullion per fine ounce 42½ Bank of England rate of discount 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK July 20—Sterling exchange, long $4 87 sterling exchange, short, $4 88¾ U S bonds 4s 128½ U S bonds, 4½s, 106⅞ silver bullion per fine ounce 91⅞

SAN FRANCISCO July 20—Sterling exchange, sixty days $4 86 sterling exchange, documentary $4 85½ Transfers, 15 premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO July 20.

Ophir	$4 75	Exchequer	65
Mex can	3 [illegible]	Seg Belcher	2 00
Gould & Curry	2 10	Justice	2 1[illegible]
Best & Belcher	3 85	Union	3 00
Con California	7 00	Challenge	2 00
Savage	1 70	N B Isle	1 00
Chollar	1 4[illegible]	Nevada Queen	1 90
Potosi	1 60	Peer	15
Yellow Jacket	3 00	Peerless	40
Belcher	2 9[illegible]	Overman	1 00
Sierra Nevada	2 30	Alpha	1 15
Utah	7	Imperial	60
Bullion	6	Del Monte	1 10

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO July 20—Produce receipts during the past twenty four hours, included wheat 6900 ctls 14 500 qr sks flour oats 4200 ctls potatoes 7900 sks barley 18 000 ctls

Freights and charters—The freight market shows little change there is a firm tone but very little doing in spot chartering owing to lack of material Following are the latest lumber charters Ship Carondelet Puget sound to Callao sch W F Jewett, Columbia river to Australia. The ship John C Potter loads coal at Departure bay for San Francisco

Wheat—The spot market continues to exhibit firmness under a good shipping and speculative demand. Offerings are fair Bids for No 1 shipping are from $1 32½ to $1 33¾ Trading in options limited but prices are a shade better To-day's sales of No 1 white buyer year, were 800 tons at $1 39¾ and 400 tons at $1 39⅝, buyer season $1 47½

Barley—The market is steadily held without any indications of a decline To-day's receipts comprised some 18 000 ctls. Quote choice feed, 70c No 1 67½ Options dull. Buyer year closed 87¾c buyer season, 94⅛c

Oats—The demand continues to be of a brisk character and offerings are readily absorbed at full figures Choice feed quotable at $1 15 No. 1, $1 12½ poorer grades $1@1 07½ for milling purposes, $1 17½@1 22½

Potatoes—No perceptible change has occurred in the market The demand is far from brisk, but still sufficient to hold prices steady Burbanks quoted at 85c@$1 50 Peerless, 60@90c, Garnet Chile, 65@90

Millstuffs—Firm bran Oregon $14@14 50 per ton middlings $14@15

Bags—Easy with a slow demand Calcuttas quoted nominally 7¼@½c.

Wool—Steady at last quotations.

Hops—Dull neglected

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO July 20—Wheat receipts at the seven primary points east of the Rockies, past 24 hours were 345 000 bushels and shipments from these points for the same time were 287 000 bushels. The total receipts for the past week have been 1,833 000 bushels and shipments 1 87 000 bushels.

Wheat—The market opened rather better but eased off early in the day and closed easier Quotations ranged as follows Opening 78⅝c August and September 80¼c December Noon—77⅝c August 77½c September 79¼c December Closed—77⅝c August, 77½c September, 79⅜c December

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO July 20—Cattle—Receipts 80,000, steady beeves $3 40@4 25 stockers and feeders $[illegible]@[illegible] cows bulls and mixed $1 40@3 bulls $2@2 25

Hogs—Receipts 2000 closed quiet $4 20@5 light $4 40@4 70

Sheep—Receipts 9000 steady natives $3 00@4 75 Westerns $[illegible]@4 [illegible] Texans $2 60@3 10

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK July 20—Grain freights to Liverpool by steamer steady at 3¼d per bushel

Wheat—Firmer Opening prices were 86c August 86⅞c September 89¼c December Closing—8[illegible]c July 8[illegible]c August 85⅝c September 86c October 87c November 88¼c December

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK July 20—Hops—Quiet easy

Coffee—Options opened barely steady at 10@20 points down and closed barely steady unchanged to 5 points down Irregular cables sales 2500 bags July $14 55@14 60 August $14 55@14 65 September $14 60@14 75, October $14 60@14 70 November, $14 75 December $14 65@14 80 spot Rio quiet steady fair cargoes 17¾c.

Sugar—Raw nominal, refined quiet.

Petroleum opened steady at 94⅛c and after a slight decline became strong and advanced to 94⅝c. The market then became dull and closed firm at 94½c Stock exchange—Opening 94⅛c, highest 94⅝c lowest 94c closing 94¼c Consolidated Exchange—August Opening 94c highest, 95c lowest 93⅞c closing 95c Total sales 167 000 barrels.

FOREIGN MARKETS

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON July 20—The weather throughout England is showery

Five wheat cargoes have been sold since last report and one cargo now remains off coast waiting orders

Floating wheat cargoes are improving

Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment are improving

Walla Walla cargoes off coast 34s 6d for shipment present and following month 35s.

6 30 P M—English country markets are very firm

LIVERPOOL, July 20—Spot wheat opened in moderate demand No 1 California 7s 2d No 2 California 6s 11d.

Options—Higher No 1 California, per cental, 7s 1½d July, 7s 2¼d August and September, 7s 2d October November and December, 7s 1½d January

PARIS July 20.—French country markets are quiet. Spot wheat quiet, flour steady

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Wheat firm demand poor holders offer moderately, No. 1 California 7s 1½d@7s 1½d.

Corn—Firm, demand fair

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Arrived—Str Tillamook, coastwise, ship Glory of the Seas, Departure bay; str Jeanie, Port Townsend. Sailed—Str Willamette Valley, Yaquina bay, bk Colusa, Puget sound.

PORT BLAKELEY, July 20,—Sailed—Sch Fannie Dutard San Francisco Chil bk Gladovia Valparaiso

PORT TOWNSEND July 20—Sailed—Br bk Flying Venus Melbourne

ASTORIA July 19—Delayed telegrams—Str Columbia passed out [illegible] P M [illegible] passed out 3 P M str Oregon arrived and 4 P M July 20—Str [illegible] W Elder arrived 8 40 A M left for Portland 9 A M

FORT CANBY July 20—4 P M—Weather clear wind west bar smooth

PERSONS AND EVENTS

Iron Eagle Feather a Sioux Indian has just completed the scientific course at Jackson college

Mlle Z[illegible] de [illegible] Russian formerly of the Boston Ideals has made a success in grand opera in London [illegible] Colonel Mapleson is managing her.

Hannibal Hamlin now in his 81st year writes to a friend in Washington that his health was never better and that he can walk with ease from ten to fifteen miles a day

General Adelbert Ames who married Miss Butler the daughter of General Benjamin F Butler and who was senator from Mississippi from 1870 to 1874 is now a commission merchant in Brooklyn, N Y

Boston's athletic club recently built superb quarters and now the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York follows with laying the corner stone of a $600 000 building. Chicago is the greatest athletic club yet to organize.

The Rev Mr Baxter of England the amiable end of the world crank has revised the date for the great smash up He now declares it will positively occur April 11 1901 with no postponement on account of the weather

William Hayden Edwards recently appointed consul general at Berlin was a personal friend of the Grant family having been reared with them in Brown county He was at one time engaged to marry Nellie Grant now Mrs Sartoris

William Kimble the first base man of the Johnstown (Pa) baseball team was about to marry Miss Abler on the evening of the fatal disaster He and his fiancee were waiting for the clergyman when the flood rushed down and separated them Both escaped drowning and their wedding was celebrated last week

Mayor Grant went into office in New York a few months ago with unusually strong newspaper support Now he has only one earnest journalistic advocate in the city—the *Metropolis* a weekly paper whose editor the mayor appointed city printing supervisor We hear no more talk of the mayor as a possible presidential candidate

Princess Stephanie widow of the late Austrian Crown Prince will carry to her grave a scar caused by a blow which he dealt her in one of his fits of fury The Princess is a much handsomer woman than she appears in any of her photographs, for her great charm lies in her coloring in the whiteness of her skin the delicate azure of her eyes and the golden luster of her hair

Mr Gladstone has been telling the story of his escape from the hansom which ran him down The shaft struck him on the chest and knocked him flat on his back but, to continue the account in his own words "I knew that no harm had been done and I was not a bit hurt. What I thought of first was that I must keep hold of my umbrella and not let my hat fly off and then it struck me in the interest of the public that the cabman should be secured and so I scrambled to my feet as quick as I could" He tells the story with the most perfect simplicity and seems to think it quite in the order of things that an old man of 80 should be laid prostrate one moment by a cab and the next moment be chasing the offending driver

Suicide of a Would-be Murderer

ST LOUIS July 20—James F Daly a well known gambler tonight shot Lillie Davis, his mistress with the intent to kill her The bullet struck her arm and the woman escaped by jumping from a second story window to the pavement, not sustaining very serious injuries When Daly found that the woman had escaped he turned the revolver upon himself and inflicted fatal wounds.

The Guthrie Convention

GUTHRIE Oklahoma July 19—In the territorial convention two resolutions were presented to day one providing that an article of the territorial constitution should prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the territory's boundaries and the other providing for woman suffrage. Both were tabled

[illegible]'S

Soon cause the blood to become contaminated and require prompt treatment. The most marked symptoms are loss of appetite headache pains in the back or side, nausea and relaxation of the bowels Ayer's Pills assist nature to expel the superabundant bile and thus restore the purity of the blood Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, mild in operation, and without ill effects

"After many years' experience with Ayer's Pills as a remedy for the large number of ailments caused by derangements of the liver peculiar to malarial localities simple justice prompts me to express to you my high appreciation of the merits of this medicine for the class of disorders I have named "—S L Loughridge, Bryan, Texas

"I had tried almost everything for chronic liver complaint, but received no relief until I used Ayer's Pills I find them invaluable "—W E Watson, 77 East Illinois st, Chicago, Ill

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr J C Ayer & Co Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

[illegible]

Dr J H SCHENCK has published A NEW AND ELABORATE BOOK on the Treatment and Cure of

CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

which will be mailed FREE to all who want it If you are, or know of any one who is, afflicted with, or liable to any of these diseases, send name and address (plainly written) to

Dr J H SCHENCK & SON,

(Name this paper) Philadelphia, Pa

Dr. Powell Reeves & CO,

The Old Reliable Specialist of many years' experience, treats with wonderful success, all LUNG THROAT CANCER, PILES, FISTULA

RUPTURE cured without pain or hindrance from business.

PRIVATE DISEASES Blood Poison, venereal taint gleet, stricture seminal emissions loss of sexual power weakness of the sexual organs, want of desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years or any cause [illegible] debilitates the sexual habit in mature years [illegible] ly and permanently cured.

Consultation free and strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps Send 10c in stamps for pamphlet and list of questions upon Private Special and Nervous Diseases Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa Impotency Syphilis Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Varicocele. Terms strictly cash Call on or address DR. POWELL REEVES & CO, Cor Third and Alder Portland Oregon.

SPAULDING, PAPWORTH & CO, Wholesale Butchers and Packers

Supplying Ships a Specialty

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

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FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT, best and cheapest. GORDON, carpenter, 188 Third st near Taylor 291m

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company OF OREGON

No 69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block

The Savings Bank Department (Open Saturday Nights)

Pays interest on deposits on Bank Book or Certificate

The company also acts as general agent trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security

It will protect in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents interests dividends [illegible]

Pays taxes assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES President
H [illegible] ELLIOTT Vice President
BENJ I COHEN Secretary

FRANK DEKUM President | D P THOMPSON Vice President | H C STRATTON Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank, OF PORTLAND OREGON

S W COR SECOND and WASHINGTON

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement

Money to loan on favorable terms THE GERMAN SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, B GOLDSMITH Agent Rooms 8 and 9, second floor, Abington building

B & S GOLDSMITH money brokers Rooms 8 and 9, Abington Building Negotiate loans buy securities, bonds, county warrants and negotiable notes.

JARVIS-CONKLIN Mortgage Trust Company.

Paid-Up Capital $1,500,000.00.

KANSAS CITY and NEW YORK.

Loans money on improved Farms in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and on improved City Property.

Highest market price paid for State, County, Township City, School and Water Bonds.

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The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

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Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS 4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS 5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS 5½ per cent
ONE YEAR 6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS

Correspondence solicited and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City County and School Bonds Wanted

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Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States

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Vice-President H W CORBETT
Cashier G E WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier E J CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York Boston Chicago St Louis St Paul Omaha San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago St Louis Denver Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

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CENTRALIA - - - WASH. TER.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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Issued on every part of the United States

Merchants National Bank, PORTLAND - OREGON

Transacts a General Banking Business.

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Vice-President J LOEWENBERG
Cashier L A MACRUM
Assistant Cashier RALPH W HOYT

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool Dublin Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on the Main and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong

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THE NORTHWEST LOAN & TRUST CO.

No 50 First St, Portland Or

Capital - - - - : $150,000

(Open Wednesday & Saturday Evenings)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits

Loans made on Real Estate

[illegible]

London and San Francisco Bank, Limited.

Capital and Reserve $2 375,000

Head Office 73 Lombard street London

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch 48 First street.

W MACKINTOSH Manager

The Oregon National Bank, OF PORTLAND

CAPITAL PAID IN $200 000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

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MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

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GEO B MARKLE, JR Vice-President
D F SHERMAN Cashier

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Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.

Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.

Makes Collections on favorable terms.

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID President
WM. LOWE Cashier

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 186[illegible]

Paid Up Capital $2,425,000
Reserve 533,500

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster Nanaimo, Kamloops. Vancouver B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted Loans made Bills discounted. Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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Assistant Cashier H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

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Money to Loan on Improved Farms and City Property, at

SIX PER CENT.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1 750,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon Washington and Idaho on long time in sums to suit.

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LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property Office in Abington Building.

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On CITY and FARM property, repayable by installments if desired.

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Portland and Vancouver Railway Co.

LEAVE EAST PORTLAND		LEAVE VANCOUVER	
*6 10 A M	3 15 P M	7 15 A M	4 15 P M
7 00 A M	4 00 P M	8 45 A M	5 00 P M
8 30 A M	4 45 P M	10 15 A M	6 30 P M
10 00 A M	6 15 P M	11 45 A M	8 00 P M
11 30 A M	7 45 P M	1 15 P M	9 30 P M
1 00 P M	9 15 P M	2 00 P M	11 00 P M
1 45 P M	10 45 P M	2 45 P M	
2 30 P M		3 30 P M	

*Train leaving at 6 10 A M will not run on Sundays and goes as far as Woodland only

Trains connect both ways with steamer Traveller for La Camas and way points.

TICKETS single and return for sale on Vancouver transfer boat Stark street ferry and at general ticket office, L and Water sts. East Portland. Monthly commutation tickets for sale at general ticket office only

C. C. GRIMES Supt.

F DEKUM President.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf No 1, 9 A M	Leave Port Townsend and Victoria P M	Leave Portland by rail 11 A M
1889 Str Walla W June 9	Str Ancon June 13	June 11
Mexico 14	Corona 17	18
Walla W 24	G W Elder [illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico 29	Corona July 2	July [illegible]
Walla W July 9	Ancon 13	[illegible]
Mexico 14	Corona 17	[illegible]
Walla W 24	G W Elder 27	[illegible]
Mexico 29	Corona Aug 1	[illegible]
Walla W Aug [illegible]	Ancon [illegible]	Aug [illegible]
Mexico [illegible]	Corona [illegible]	[illegible]
Walla W [illegible]	G W Elder [illegible]	[illegible]
Sept [illegible]	Ancon Sept [illegible]	Sept [illegible]
	G W Elder [illegible]	[illegible]
Oct 22	Ancon Oct 10	Oct [illegible]
	G W Elder [illegible]	[illegible]
Nov [illegible]	Ancon Nov [illegible]	Nov [illegible]
[illegible]	G W Elder 24	23

The steamers Ancon and Corona start from Tacoma and the steamer George W Elder from Portland.

For further information about Alaska, see pamphlet "All About Alaska," published by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which can be had at all agencies.

A. D. CHARLTON Gen'l Pass. Agent, N P R.R., Portland, Or

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO. Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

FAST TIME BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

STEAMER LURLINE

Leaves Portland foot of Taylor st. daily, except Sunday at 8 P M.

Leaves Astoria daily except Monday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Astoria Sunday at 7 P M

FOR ASTORIA--FAST TIME!

Steamer Telephone

(Leaves foot of Alder St. Portland.)

Leave Portland daily (except Tuesday) at 7 A M

Leave Astoria daily (except Tuesday) at 8 P M

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.'S STEAMER UNDINE

Capt. Charles T Kamm leaves Portland at 3 30 P M. and Vancouver at 8 A M daily Sunday excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor st.

Towing between 10 A M. and 2 P M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough) touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday Thursday, Saturday, Str Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str Toledo. Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

FOR CLATSKANIE.

Steamer G W Shaver leaves Alder street wharf at 6 A M, on Monday Wednesday and Friday for Clatskanie and way landings

INSURANCE

PACIFIC Fire Insurance Company.

Authorized Capital $500,000
Cash Assets 118,973

9 Washington St, Portland, Or.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, OF LIVERPOOL.

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First

PHILIP C SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital £2 000 000
Reserve fund (in addition) 375,000
Deposit in Oregon 10,000

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO., Fire and Marine, Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL - - - $750,000.

JAMES S REED Agent

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. OF GREAT Britain.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Connecticut.

Combined cash assets exceed $85 000 000.

Fire insurance written in these companies by their agents in Portland

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Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

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Two trains daily leaving Fifth and H sts. at 7 45 A M and 9 30 P M. The 7 45 A M train runs through to Walla Walla connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St Paul and the East. The 9 30 P M train runs through to Rockford via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union La Grande, Baker City connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains West-bound trains arrive at 6 05 A M and 6 40 P M

San Francisco Line

From Portland Leaving at 12 Midnight		From San Francisco Leaving Spear st 10 A M	
State.	July [illegible] 14 26	Columbia	July 1 13 25
Columbia	July 6 18 30	Oregon	July 5 17, 29
Oregon	July 10 22	State	July 9, 21

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria —Steamboats leave at 8 P M every night except Sundays and daily at 7 A M every day except Tuesdays for Washington side and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A M. for Oregon side. O R & N boats leave Ash st. dock. Steamer Telephone leaves foot Alder st.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A M except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis —Leave Portland at 7 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Corvallis and way points at 6 A. M Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leave Corvallis Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria. — Steamers Olympian and North Pacific between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays) as follows Leave Tacoma at 7 00 A M leave Victoria at 6 A M

Snake River Points —The 9 30 P M on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak Streets.

A L MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE BETWEEN The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipments the finest in the world consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing smoking and bath rooms, comfortable and clean colonist cars with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points and Winnepeg, Minneapolis St. Paul Chicago St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company

C. G McCORD 8 Washington st, Portland, Or.
E. W McGINNESS Seattle, W T
E. F. [illegible] Tacoma, W T
D. E. BROWN Asst. Gen Freight & Pass. Agent Vancouver B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Line

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco 39 hours

California Express Trains Run Daily between PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:00 P M	San Francisco	7 45 A. M.
San Francisco	7:00 P M.	Portland	10:45 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily Except Sunday)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland.	8.00 A M	Eugene	2.40 P M
Eugene.	9:00 A. M.	Portland	2:45 P M

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. For accommodation of second-class passengers attached to Express Trains.

The S. P Co.'s Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis.

Mail Trains Daily Except Sundays.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P M
Corvallis	1.30 P M	Portland	6 20 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad

Express Train Daily Except Sunday

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 50 P M	McMinnville	8 00 P M
McMinnville	4 45 A. M	Portland.	9:00 A M

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's office, corner Pine and Second streets.

Through tickets for all points in California and the East can be secured at city office, No. 134 corner First and Alder streets Depot office, corner F and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

E. P ROGERS, Asst. G. F & P Agent.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMERS

SHORT LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

FREIGHT AND FARES THE LOWEST.

Steamer Sailing Dates.

From Yaquina—Steamer Willamette Valley—Tuesday July 16 Thursday July 25 Tuesday August 6.

From San Francisco—Steamer Willamette Valley—Thursday July [illegible] Sunday July [illegible] Wednesday, July 31

The company reserve the right to change sailing dates without notice.

Trains connect with the O. & C. R. and River Boats at Corvallis and Albany

Remember the Oregon Pacific popular summer excursions to Yaquina. Low rate tickets are now on sale good every Wednesday and Saturday from Albany Corvallis and Philomath.

Freight and Ticket Office Salmon street wharf Portland

C H HASWELL Jr General F & P Agt. 54 Montgomery st San Francisco.
C. C. HOGUE, Act G F & P A O P R. Corvallis, Or.

[illegible]

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY! NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via

St Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R. Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 7 45 A. M and 10 P M. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6.05 P M.

Pacific Division —Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11.45 A. M. and 10 P M., arrive at Tacoma at 7 10 P M and 6 10 A. M arrive Seattle 9 35 A. M. and 9:55 P M.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant day coaches, finest palace dining cars between Portland, Tacoma and Seattle direct. Daily service.

A. D CHARLTON Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, 121 First st., cor. Washington st. Portland, Oregon.

Depot, corner First and G Streets.

A SAW MILL BURNED.

An Extensive Fire on the Macadam Road Last Night.

About One Million Five Hundred Feet of Lumber Destroyed—Gallant Work of the Firemen—The Loss.

Between the hours of 10 30 and 11 o'clock last night a bright red glare was noticed in the skies south of the city, by those who happened to be out at that hour

For some time every one was at a loss to know whose property it was that was feeding the fiery elements at that hour of night, and at such a distance out. Suddenly the rumor became current that Ira F Powers's furniture factory was on fire Two OREGONIAN reporters immediately took a hack and left for the scene of the fire, wherever it could be found.

After a lively drive of twenty minutes the scene of all the blaze and smoke was reached It proved to be the sawmill of John H Jones & Co, situated on the macadam road next to the residence of Hiram W Terwilliger At a glance it was seen that there was no hope of saving the mill property The fire had obtained a good start, and water was very difficult to reach The mill employes were fighting the fire with buckets of water but they might as well have tried to hold a balloon with a piece of thread as to check the flames with such feeble appliances

At 11 15 o clock engine and hose cart No 4, with hook and ladder No 2 arrived on the scene, and immediately set to work pulling down fences in order to reach the river on which the mill was situated After the fences were leveled considerable trouble was experienced in getting the engine to the water s edge but the task was finally accomplished and a stream directed on the residence of Mr Jones which was already smoking from the great heat issuing from the burning lumber piles

The firemen under the personal direction of Chief Engineer Morgan, worked like beavers, devoting most of their attention to the northern part of the yard next to the residence of Mr Jones They saw that they could not save the mill or the lumber, and concentrated their efforts on the barn and the residences of Messrs Jones and Terwilliger The stock had all been removed from the former and were frantically galloping up and down the road in front of the fire

The first one encountered by the reporters was Thomas Jury engineer of the mill On being asked how the fire started he said

HOW THE FIRE STARTED

"I don t know just how the fire really did start. About 10 25 o clock, as near as I can remember I was awakened, and saw the whole up river portion of the mill in flames I immediately rushed to the scene and did all I could to check the flames, but might just as well have stood still I could do absolutely nothing I think the fire must have started in the engine room but am unable to state this for a certainty I believe a train passed by about the time the fire started and a spark might have caused it as there was a quantity of shavings sawdust, etc near the track that might have been ignited but this is only conjecture I I don't believe any one really knows how the fire started

HOW MUCH LUMBER WAS BURNED

"How much lumber is there in the yard did you ask? Well that also is a very hard question to answer I am pretty sure that there was at the time the fire started between 1 000 000 and 1 500 000 feet in the yards but I doubt if there will be enough to build a chicken coop by noon today This is a bad business a bad business

This was all that could be obtained from the engineer, owing to his excitement His estimate regarding the amount of lumber in the yard and the time the fire started is probably correct as he was corroborated by several others who claimed to have witnessed the blaze when it first started

MUCH EXCITEMENT

The most intense excitement prevailed among those whose property was in danger until midnight when they seemed to regain their shattered senses and look on their loss as if they had sustained any in a more business-like manner They went about their work of removing household goods etc in a more deliberate manner and by the time night turned into morning nothing but empty buildings were left to feed the flames their entire contents having all been removed into the highway out of reach of the fiery element

ATTEMPTED LARCENY

Only one case of larceny or rather attempted larceny was made At 11 45 o clock a Chinese swill wagon bearing four Chinamen passed by One of the wagon s occupants was seen to drop off and attempt to pick up a box containing something that had been removed from the building in danger of being burned As soon as the heathen was discovered a rush was made for him by half a dozen determined men but he nimbly boarded the wagon and was driven off If he had been caught he would have undoubtedly been roughly handled

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL

At 12 o clock the fire was well under control A gang of men were kept at work removing the large pile of fire wood at the south end of Mr Jones s residence to keep the fire from further destroying, while the firemen kept a large stream of water playing upon the lumber yet remaining and on the barn which was well filled with hay and other inflammable matter Another force of men were engaged removing the lumber lying in the [illegible] the lumber yard and Mr Terwilliger's [illegible] the flames once leaped across this [illegible] no telling where the fire would have ended The flames would then have swept a long row of houses extending to the powderhouse some distance up the river The [illegible] was cleared and the flames did no further damage on that side further than to scorch the large fir trees [illegible] close to the house About 100 feet of hose were stretched across the lumber yard to use in case should the wind have changed when the fire would have [illegible] its way to the barn and the [illegible] yet remaining

[illegible]

[illegible] two [illegible] so as to interfere with the [illegible] with a [illegible] the apparatus used in keeping the [illegible] that quarter

At about 3 o clock this morning the fire was still burning although there was not the least danger of any further spread

GOOD WORK DONE

Chief Engineer Morgan said that he would keep his men at work until daylight to watch the fire, if nothing more The large piles of sawdust are liable to further communicate the fire he said unless closely watched

The firemen were working under some disadvantage for the engine was quite a distance from the fire near the slaughter house [illegible] down to the river bank the only available place to put it

THE LOSS

Mr Bush the foreman of the lumber yard after making a careful estimate gave it as his opinion that about 1 000 000 feet of lumber were burned most of it being fir and spruce and [illegible] The lumber will average about $10 per thousand [illegible] the amount burned at 1 000 000 feet the loss will figure up to about $10 000

From another source it was learned that there was $4 000 insurance on the plant divided between the Northwest Fire and Marine the Farmers and Merchants of Albany and the Hamburg-Bremen company There was $1000 insurance on Mr Jones s residence

A house occupied by Mr Jones sr and Mrs Jerred and daughter Miss [illegible] standing just back of the mill, was also destroyed There was no insurance on this, but the furniture was all saved. Its value is placed at from $800 to $1000.

Neither of the proprietors of the mill were at the fire E K Jones, who occupied the house adjoining the lumber yard, had gone to Forest Grove early in the morning, and the other brother was absent also The old gentleman had gathered his effects together in a vacant lot near by, and sat mournfully watching the large piles of lumber pass into smoke and ashes

INCIDENTS AT THE FIRE

The ground around the lumber yard presented a rather "promiscuous" appearance Furniture clothes, bedding, dishes and eatables were scattered all over the yard in front of the Jones residence and along the road

It was a little humorous to see what articles different people value most highly One lady, on seeing the fire shouted "For God's sake save my feather bed" Several men rushed in and rescued the feather bed much to the old lady s delight. Another lady grabbed her canary birds and ran to a safe distance before returning for any of the other household effects

Mr Ed Post, the genial proprietor of the Gilman house, performed a daring feat in scaling the roof of the Jones residence, and covering the exposed end of the building with blankets, red underwear and everything else that came handy A stream of water was soon playing upon this covering and largely through this timely precaution the building was saved Mr Post was somewhat burned about one ankle but not seriously

About an hour after the fire broke out the river was dotted with row boats and a few sail boats the Japanese lanterns hanging from poles raised at the stern of the small craft giving them a grotesque yet picturesque appearance

Great credit is due the firemen and others who volunteered their services in saving furniture and other effects exposed to the flames All worked like Trojans

Speaking of the probable cause of the fire Mr Bush the foreman of the lumber yard gave it as his opinion that there can be no question but what it caught from sparks from a passing engine

"I was driving to the city " he said "when I happened to look back I first observed a small blaze in the back of the lumber yard where we frequently burn shavings and thought nothing of it Going a little further I turned back again and this time saw a large sheet of flames shoot skyward I knew at once what it was and gave the alarm There were probably two minutes intervening between the first time I looked and the second time "

HOW THEY SELECTED OREGON

One of the Members of the Nebraska Press Association Visited the State a Year Ago

In view of the fact that the quill drivers composing the Nebraska press excursion are spending the greater portion of their time in Oregon it may not be without interest to know how and in what manner the party were headed this way

J Wessel, jr the editor of the *Capital City Courier* of Lincoln Nebraska visited Portland about a year ago and was so favorably impressed with the country that he concluded to again visit the coast at his earliest opportunity

At the annual meeting of the State Press Association held in January the question arose where to go on the next excursion The association already had had an excursion to San Francisco and there were but few who favored the idea of having the next excursion to the same place

Mr Wessel told the association of his visit to Oregon and the beautiful scenery he had here seen He spoke of the many attractions offered especially for tourists and pleasure seekers and recommended a trip to the webfoot state as the best excursion that the association could select The excursion advocated by Mr Wessel was decided upon then and there The other members were enthused by his realistic description of Oregon s attractions and one and all agreed that their next excursion would be to the green valleyed state of the Pacific with Portland as the objective point

The excursion was organized with Mr Wessel as chairman and chaperone in chief Ten days before it started there were but fifteen applications and the prospects for a successful excursion were then indeed dubious Some grew discouraged and wanted to abandon the undertaking but a few resolute ones stuck to it and the result was that two elegant sleepers containing sixty happy excursionists left Nebraska for Oregon

Since their arrival here from their own expressions of surprise and admiration from their own lips can have no reason for doubt as to whether any of them regret their selection They all say that the state—her people and products enterprises and activity exceeds their most sanguine expectations The hearty receptions accorded them everywhere and the uniform courtesies extended by all with whom they come in contact make them feel that they are welcome They all say that they are having a much better time than they have ever had on any excursion before

THE FUGITIVES

Various Officials Playing Away at the Same Old Farce

BALTIMORE July 20 Detective Norris who has spent the last two days in New York looking for Mitchell and Pony Moore arrived here this morning to arrest Jake Kilrain and Johnnie Murphy He handed Marshal Frey the requisition paper signed by the governor of Mississippi The marshal said the requisition was useless as it did not specify the state of Maryland or bear the countersign of Governor Jackson Norris went up to Jake s house but he had been spirited away by friends

WAS KILRAIN DRUGGED?

NEW YORK July 20 The *Evening News* in an extra prints a story to the effect that a letter has been received from a well known newspaper man in the South in which the writer says that he is confident that Kilrain was drugged previous to the battle with Sullivan and that the business was done at Richburg the night before the fight Kilrain being given [illegible] hemp mixed [illegible] and that this drug aided by the torrid sun did its work

A News reporter [illegible] Steven[illegible] [illegible] Kilrain informed me [illegible] Whether he was [illegible] or not I don't know

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS July [illegible] [illegible] District Attorney General Miller to day prepared and forwarded to [illegible] the [illegible] county court an information [illegible] district attorney against the Northwestern Railroad Company setting forth in an information the gravamen of the state against said corporation [illegible] participation in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight and prays for judgment of forfeiture and other

SULLIVAN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK July 20—John L Sullivan [illegible] this morning and a number of [illegible] were turned away from the [illegible] stopping He [illegible] to day for Boston

[illegible]

NEW YORK July 20—[illegible] the town to night John L Sullivan remained in his room at the Vanderbilt Hotel Billy Muldoon was summoned from Long Branch to accompany him to Boston but the trip was postponed until Monday

SAILED FOR ENGLAND

NEW YORK July 20 An evening paper states that Charley Mitchell and Pony Moore sailed for Liverpool from here this afternoon

TROUBLESOME STRIKERS.

They Overpower the Officers and Force New Men to Quit

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS July 20—Last night a gang of strikers overpowered the sheriff and police and forced a large number of coal employes to throw up their jobs Six leaders were arrested The mayor telegraphed Governor Horn asking that troops be sent here In response a company from Eau Claire arrived this morning

BRIEF MENTION

What a girl sees [illegible] One of Z T Wright s Dodgson Fire Engines [illegible] can be [illegible] foot of Morrison street Every family [illegible] one

TRY IT

Freimann s lunch two kinds of soup two kinds of fish four entrees two roasts chicken and beef and dessert All at Freimann s Annex daily from 11 A M to 2 P M Corner First and Oak Popular prices

Paris Exposition

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner of Washington

Oregon Electric Relief for any derangement of the stomach or bowels, this hot weather.

TO OUST MR. JOSEPH SIMON.

Mr. Everding Renews His Fight for the Police Commissionership.

District Attorney McGinn Mandamused to Begin Quo Warranto Proceedings or Show Cause Why He Don't Do So.

Mr Richard Everding s fight for the police commissionership has broken out afresh, and his attorneys are determined to prosecute it with vigor if it takes the heated term and longer, too. Judge Shattuck's refusal to mandamus Commissioners Frank and Cardwell, compelling them to recognize Mr Everding on the ground that that was not the proper method of procedure to establish Mr Everding s title to the office was only a momentary set back

Yesterday Mr Everding's attorneys Judges Williams and Watson bobbed up serenely before Judge Shattuck with a petition requesting that a writ of mandamus issue to District Attorney McGinn requiring him to sign Mr Everding s complaint in an action to test Commissioner Simon's title to the office he holds Judge Shattuck directed the issuance of an alternate writ requiring the district attorney either to sign the complaint or appear at 9 30 A M next Thursday and show cause why he does not do it

The petition sets forth that the complaint which the district attorney was asked to sign demanded that Commissioner Simon be ousted and Mr Everding be declared the rightful holder of the place and that Mr Simon be fined $[illegible] and be required to pay the costs and disbursements of the plaintiff in the suit

"This is practically the suit of Mr Everding against Mr Simon " said Judge Williams to a reporter yesterday "but a suit in the form of the district attorney against Mr Simon has to be taken to get the matter into court

"Are you going to fight this case out?" was asked

"We are going to try all the expedients that the law allows I presented District Attorney McGinn this complaint against Mr Simon together with bonds to indemnify the state against expenses and costs Mr McGinn refused to sign it He gave as his reason that it was his opinion that Mr Everding had no title to the office

"Upon what do you base Mr Everding's title to the office?"

When we come to argue the case we will hold that the law under which Mr Simon holds his office is unconstitutional, and that the city council had a legal right to order the election of a police commissioner

"Wherein do you hold the law to be unconstitutional?"

"It is unconstitutional in that it violates that provision of the constitution which says that the legislature shall not create an office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years Then beside we hold that the city council had a right to call for the election of a police commissioner according to the new charter Take all the charters and the amendment together and we hold that the authority to elect a police commissioner was not taken away Then again we hold that the amendment reading that the police commissioners now in office shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified authorized the election of Mr Simon s successor

District Attorney McGinn was in his office when the reporter called to ask why he did not bring *quo warranto* proceedings against Commissioner Simon He said

"I have not refused to do so I made a proposition to the gentlemen representing Mr Everding as counsel that I would commence and prosecute to final determination an information in the nature of *quo warranto* to test the right of Mr Simon to hold the office of police commissioner I however insisted as a condition such [illegible] and in order that the matter might be as speedily determined as possible that in the circuit court a [illegible] judgment should be [illegible] the validity of the act of the last legislature under which it is claimed that the present police board continue to hold the office and that the case be submitted to the supreme court and upon such appeal Mr Everding should be permitted to be represented by such counsel as he might select for that purpose so that any possible right or claim to the office that he had could be fairly presented This proposition was rejected by Mr Everding s counsel and nothing but an unqualified control of the entire proceedings to the exclusion of myself as district attorney was satisfactory to them This of course I could not consent to I had supposed that all the parties interested were anxious to have such final determination had but from the refusal to agree to my proposal I am led to believe that Mr Everding and his counsel are only willing to have *quo warranto* brought in such manner as to give him an unfair advantage

"What course do you intend to take when the case comes up next Thursday

"I will file an answer embodying all these facts

MORE APPOINTMENTS

President Harrison Remembers the Pacific Coast Again

WASHINGTON July 20—The president to day made the following appointments

M M Hurley of Indiana third auditor of the treasury

J H Franklin of Kansas deputy second auditor of the treasury

Charles M Leavy of California appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco

Consuls Evans Blake of Illinois at Crefeld Henry C Pitk of Vermont at St Johns Quebec Jasper P Brady of West Virginia at Southampton Eugene A Frober of Michigan at Piedras Negras Archibald Sampson of Colorado at Paso del Norte Horace J Hugh of Indiana at Newcastle England

N Wright Cuney of Texas collector of customs at Galveston

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the Continuation of the Work Under the River and Harbor Bill

WASHINGTON July 20 In a report to the chief of engineers of operations under the river and harbor bill the officers in charge [illegible] the following recommendations of appropriations for continuing the work at the entrance to the Galveston harbor Texas $[illegible] [illegible] channel in the bay $200 000 Yellowstone river Montana and Dakota $[illegible] 000

WHERE TO DINE TO DAY.

Freimann says that he will have some elegant dishes served to day with special view of catering to his customers during this sultry spell Freimann always does what he says he ll do

One of the coolest places to dine to day is at the Stark street restaurant [illegible] Stark

The United States restaurant 23 Morrison always sets a perfect Sunday dinner from 11 A M to 7 P M Everybody is invited to day

Zinsley [illegible] First makes a specialty of delicious coffee rich chocolate and hot cakes, served at all hours Try his [illegible] dinner

GREAT SUCCESS

Freimann s Annex is doing a rushing business All of the leading merchants now dine there Corner First and Oak

To Be Expected

LONDON July 20 The jury in the case of William O Brien against Lord Salisbury for slander has returned a verdict in favor of Salisbury

A Stroke of Paralysis

ST PETERSBURG July 20—Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the czar has suffered a stroke of paralysis and has lost the power of speech

A Boy Drowned.

PARIS KY July 20—Henry Clay aged 16 son of William Clay was drowned last night while attempting to cross a swollen stream

Stole $12,000 Worth of Jewelry

LYNN MASS July 20—Last night burglars entered the jewelry store of H J Bodwell and stole $12 000 worth of jewelry

Gone to Deer Park.

WASHINGTON, July 20—President and Mrs Harrison left this afternoon for Deer Park.

How to keep cool Call or send to 25 Ash street, Portland, Or., and procure one of those pretty fans from Howard M. Peirce

WM. GADSBY,

[illegible]

130 First Street.

Here is a man just from the East, with an immense stock of new goods, who proposes to show the Portland people what he can do in knocking the bottom clear out of the old ruling high prices of furniture. Just look for a moment at the list below, with prices quoted, and then rush down to Gadsby's and examine the goods advertised.

Parlor Furniture.

Embossed Plush Suits, Silk Plush Bands, Walnut, six pieces; consisting of Sofa, Divan, Patent Rocker, large gentleman's Easy Chair and two Reception Chairs, in assorted colors, $38.

Silk Plush Marblerized Suits, in endless variety, for $59.

These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Center Tables in Antique Ash, Imitation Mahogany and Walnut, for $3.50

Handsome Shakespeare Center Tables, in quarter sawed oak, mahogany, etc., for $6. This week for $5.

PICTURES—We carry an elegant assortment of Artotypes, in Oak and Gilt Frames, at $7.50 pair.

Turkish Bed Lounges from $12. Best in the market, everybody says so.

Dining-Room Furniture.

Handsome Heavy Solid Oak Sideboards, Grand Rapids make, at $22.50.

Large Pillar Extension Tables, in Oak, for $15, reduced to $12.

Good substantial Extension Table, antique or natural ash, for $6.

Dining Chairs, high back, cane seat, set of six, or $9.

Cane Seat Dining Chairs, square back, six for $4 75.

Walnut, Oak, Ash, Cherry and Mahogany Chairs in almost every pattern manufactured at prices to suit.

Cheffoniers, in Antique and Mahogany Finishes, hard wood, from $9.

Library and Office Furniture.

Bookcases, large, in solid oak, glass front, $22

Bookcase and Desk combined, solid oak $27.

Desks, roll top, Walnut or Oak, $38

Flat Top Desks, Oak or Walnut, $12 50.

Writing Tables, Felt Cloth Top, with large drawer, finished in first-class style, $7.50

Ladies' Fancy Desks, in quarter sawed Oak very elegant, for $12 50

Office Chairs from $1.50.

Emigrants' Furniture.

Bedsteads, hard wood, $2 75.

Bedsteads, soft wood, $2

Kitchen Tables, large size, $1 75

Kitchen Chairs, six for $3

Cook Stove, four holes, "Eastern, $7.

Bureaus, with mirror, $7 50.

Bureau, three drawers, no mirror, $3 50.

Carpet Department.

Body Brussels, this week, 90c per yard.

Tapestry Brussels, best quality, 75c per yard.

Tapestry Brussels good quality, 60c per yard.

Extra Superfine Ingrain, 55c per yard.

Ingrain, good quality, from 37½c per yard.

Hemp Carpet, suitable for bedrooms, 22½c per yard.

Oil Cloth, we do not keep the cheap grade, 40c per yard.

Stove Department.

No 7 Cook, square, 4 holes, $7.

No. 8 Cook Stove, 4 holes, $10

Large Ranges and Stoves at very moderate figures.

Baby Carriages.

Large assortment at most reasonable prices. Our long and varied experience in the business, our knowledge of the Eastern markets, and the fact that we purchase only for spot cash, assures us that we can offer inducements unapproachable by any other house in the state.

Our entire stock is new, elegant, modern and artistic.

You are invited to call, look through and price the stock. You will at least find gentlemanly attention and full information for your pains.

We allow no misrepresentations. We do not call stained ash antique oak. We call a spade a spade. A call will convince the most sceptical

WM. GADSBY,

130 First St., Portland.

[illegible]

—A SPECIAL SALE OF—

[illegible]

AT HALF STANDARD VALUES.

—WE OFFER—

27 inch Cream Grounds .... At [illegible] per yard

36 inch Cream Grounds .... At [illegible] per yard

50-inch Cream and Tinted Grounds .... At [illegible] per yard

SEE OUR FINE DISPLAY

Handsome for Summer Dresses for a very small cost. [illegible] without shrinking The larger designs are much in favor for draperies, curtains, fancy tidies etc The prices quoted for them are less than cost of manufacture

Our Great [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

in all departments boomed with renewed vigor for this week. We have [illegible] the prices still lower on many lots to entirely close.

Secure some of the genuine bargains offered in every department.

Remnants of all lines at less than actual cost. We are daily adding [illegible] remnants of all kinds to our tables, all marked down to unheard of low prices. They must be sold

MEIER & FRANK

AMUSEMENTS

10 + 20 + 30 + 40

NEW PARK THEATER.

ONE SOLID WEEK

o—HOYT'S—o

BUNCH OF KEYS

Laugh! Roar! Scream!!!

"The Funniest Show on Earth"

[illegible] my boy

We will [illegible]

$2 00 [illegible] You don't get it

We are here for fun we play for fun we want you to come [illegible] Prices at 10c 20c [illegible] reserved seats. [illegible]

CORDRAY'S MUSEE AND THEATER

Corner Third and Yamhill.

THE AMUSEMENT RESORT OF THE CITY

This Sunday Evening

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY JULY 22 1889

The [illegible]

FANCHON

The Cricket

MISS ESSIE TITTELL DRAMATIC CO

Entire Change in the Musee

NEW SPECIALTIES

[illegible] LIVING ALLIGATORS

THE ARABIAN KNIFE THROWER

THE CELEBRATED BANJOIST

THE [illegible] FAMILY

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 1 30 P M

Admission—To Musee 10c Seats in theater 10c 20 and [illegible] according to location Box seats—Matinee [illegible] evening 50c

Seats [illegible] extra [illegible] at box office Doors open [illegible] Musee performance [illegible] Theater performance at 8 30

Don't Fail to Visit the

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA

Conceded to be the most wonderful exhibition of the kind ever produced.

Third street, between Ash and Pine.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Cort's Standard Theater

Monday July 15 1889

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON

30—GREAT ARTISTS—30

Positively the Best Show in the City

COMEDY BURLESQUE AND VARIETY

[illegible] Last Week

30—ARTISTS—30

CLINTON'S THEATER ROYAL!

Cor Third and Alder Sts

MONDAY JULY 15

The Celebrated Vocalist and Comique

WILL H BRAY

[illegible] Song and Dance

WILSON & CAMERON

[illegible] Cameron [illegible] & Darrell [illegible] Lester and [illegible] Great Show—25c

SUMMER RESORTS

NORTH COVE, WASHINGTON TER.

Nature has furnished North Cove with an abundance of green groves and grassy lawns and a variety of picturesque scenery that cannot be matched at any other place on the Pacific coast The beach is extensive and varied and bathing in the tepid waters of the cove is a luxury The Norwood hotel and cottages adjoining are newly furnished and the dining room of the Norwood will be a comfort and a pleasure For rates address Geo M Hobart North Cove Pacific county W T

SEASIDE HOUSE

Clatsop Beach

[illegible] $3 [illegible]

[illegible] half price

Special rates for families.

CARL EPPERLY Manager

Ho for Yaquina Bay.

Excursion rates are [illegible] over the Southern Pacific and Oregon Pacific Railroad from Portland to Yaquina Bay

$[illegible] 00 Round Trip.

[illegible]

GENERAL

194 First Street — HARDWARE — Write for Prices.

ELECTRICAL GOODS, FISHING TACKLE.

PEACH AND PLUM [illegible]

Garden Hose and Sprinklers.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street, corner D. Portland Or

HOTELS

THE OREGON ASHLAND OR. NEW THREE story fireproof brick all modern improvements elegantly furnished, HELM & REEBE, Proprietors

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS

Portland, Oregon, [illegible]

Sealed proposals addressed [illegible] of the Water Committee of the city of Portland, Oregon and endorsed on the outside [illegible]

Proposals for Cast-Iron Pipe" will be received until noon Tuesday, August 6th, 1889, for [illegible] b cars in the city of Portland [illegible] pipe The pipes to be 12 feet lengths [illegible] bell, weight per length 2774 pounds [illegible] shell 88-100 of an inch diameter [illegible] two hundred tons within six weeks [illegible] contract, and the remainder in [illegible] ments Payments to be made on or [illegible] of each month for pipes delivered [illegible] ing month. Bids to be made per ton [illegible] The pipes to conform in all particulars to specifications for standard pipes, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. By order of the Water Committee. ISAAC W. SMITH, Supt. City Water Works

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS

Portland, Oregon, [illegible]

Sealed proposals addressed [illegible] of the Water Committee of the city of Portland, and endorsed on the outside [illegible] for Cast Iron Pipe," will be received until noon [illegible] day August 6, 1889, for furnishing [illegible] city of Portland, 2780 tons of [illegible] pipes to be in 12 foot lengths, [illegible] per length 2774 pounds, thickness of shell [illegible] of an inch diameter 24 inches. Delivery [illegible] dred tons within six weeks after [illegible] tract, and the remainder in [illegible] ments. Payments to be made on or [illegible] of each month for pipe delivered during [illegible] ing month. Bids to be made per ton [illegible] The pipes to conform in all particulars to specifications for standard pipes, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. By order of the Water Committee ISAAC W. SMITH, Supt. City Water Works

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals addressed to [illegible] clerk of the Water Committee of the city of Portland, Oregon and endorsed on [illegible] proposals for a Pipe of Wrought Iron or Steel" will be received until noon, Tuesday, August [illegible] for furnishing a double-riveted pipe of wrought iron or steel extending four and one-half miles from the city of Portland, southerly to the pumping station of the City Water Works, on the Willamette river, to be of a diameter to be 24 inches, with the thickness of [illegible] 165-1000 of an inch, corresponding to the [illegible] Birmingham gauge [illegible] of iron or steel. The prices [illegible] for the classes of iron stamped C [illegible] and C.H No 1, 50 000 T.S., [illegible] T S. Proposals may be made [illegible] ing the material f. o. b. cars in [illegible] and for the manufacture of the pipe [illegible] in the ditch which will be excavated [illegible] the expense of the water committee. [illegible] may also be made [illegible] The work to be completed within [illegible] the award of the contract. Further information furnished on application to the undersigned, by order of the Water Committee. ISAAC W SMITH, Supt. City Water Works.

ADMINISTRATOR'S AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Milch Cows, Bull, Wagons, Horses, [illegible]

We will sell at the late residence of [illegible] deceased, on Sheridan avenue, near the N. Pacific Sawmill, on

Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 O'clock A. M.

30 Fine Milch Cows.

1 ¾ Holstein Bull.

1 Kisbur Pathfinder Stallion, [illegible]

8 Young Well Bred Horses.

4 Work Horses.

1 Single Buggy.

1 Carriage, 1 Road Cart.

4 Sets Single and Double Harness

2 Milk Wagons.

Also Milk Cans, Buckets and all appurtenances [illegible] Milk Ranch complete.

[illegible]

Executor of Estate of G. W. [illegible]

A. B RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER.

LOST [illegible] DR. LIEBIG'S [illegible] GERMAN HEALTH Invigorator

THE OLDEST GREATEST AND [illegible] for the cure of Nervous and [illegible] Vital Exhaustion Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood Falling Memory, and [illegible] Condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, [illegible] Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, [illegible] real effects of youthful follies and [illegible] CESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents [illegible] from the system, as thousands can [illegible] used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful [illegible] nerves, strengthening the muscles, [illegible] waste invigorating the whole system, [illegible] the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The reason so many cannot be cured of [illegible] and the above diseases is owing to [illegible] PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperesthesia, [illegible] quires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. [illegible] peculiar special treatment, is the [illegible] PROSTATORRHEA. By it MANHOOD [illegible] and the hand of time moved back [illegible]

Price of either Invigorator [illegible] bottles $10. Sent to any address [illegible] from observation.

Dr Liebig & Co. treat successfully [illegible] pathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE and CHRONIC DISEASES without [illegible] drugs. If vitality is drained from [illegible] diseases follow that baffle ordinary [illegible] If allowed to continue, the [illegible] sumption Diabetes, Bright's Disease [illegible] Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the [illegible] organs kidneys, liver and bladder, [illegible] DISEASES OF WOMEN SPECIALTY [illegible]

Qualified and Responsible [illegible] from Europe, are regular [illegible] and are now in their nineteenth year [illegible] tice

If pimples appear on the face and [illegible] come listless and easily tired and [illegible] for the complication with Seminal [illegible] ered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY [illegible] Prostatorrhea. DR. LIEBIG'S [illegible] No 2 is the only known remedy for the complication Prostatorrhea.

Most powerful electric belts free to patients.

To prove the wonderful power of the Invigorator, a $2 bottle given or sent free.

Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY,

400 Geary St., San Francisco,

Private entrance 405 Mason street, [illegible] Geary street from Kearney. [illegible] Dispensary Drug Store.

Dau's

[illegible]

Special Rates for [illegible]

ALUES.

At 15c per yard
At 24c per yard
At 34c per yard

cost. Can be washed
favor for draperies, cur-
less than cost of man-

emnant Sal

his week We have cut
ry department
e are daily adding new
unheard of low prices

TO CONTRACTORS.

HE CITY WATER WORKS, Portland, Oregon July 2, 1889. addressed Philip C. Schuyler, clerk mittee of the city of Portland ... of Portland ... Delivery ... ISAAC W SMITH Supt. City Water Works

TO CONTRACTORS.

HE CITY WATER WORKS, Portland Oregon July ... 1889 addressed Philip C. Schuyler clerk mittee of the city of Portland ... ISAAC W SMITH Supt. City Water Works

TO CONTRACTORS.

addressed to Philip C Schuyler, ... of the city of Portland ... ISAAC W SMITH Supt City Water Works.

TOR'S AUCTION SALE

OF

Bull, Wagons, Horses, Etc.

the late residence of G W Guild on Sherlock avenue near the Pacific Sawmill, on

ug 1, at 10 O'clock A M.

R D INMAN

of Estate of C W Guild, Deceased.

HARDSON, AUCTIONEER.

Wonderful GERMAN

Invigorator.

BIG DISPENSARY ... San Francisco, Cal. ... 405 Mason street ... Main entrance ... Kearney ... store

Davies

to be the Best Photog...
First and Taylor.
to Cabs and Families

ARE WE LOSING STAMINA?

Rabelais Replies to Professor Blaikie, Who Says the American is Declining

The Farmer in Contrast With the Baseballist the Plumber, the Real Estate Man and the Dude

Prof William Blaikie, better known as a trainer of boat crews than anything else comes on end in *Harper's* for July and asks "Is American Stamina Declining?" Had he known that I was the best-posted man on stamina in the country or city for that matter and had he addressed me a well couched letter, with a stamped envelope enclosed for reply, he might have avoided the disgrace which follows the exposure of his gross and unmitigated ignorance But no He didn t know Or had he done as about forty five others daily do—asked THE OREGONIAN whether or not American stamina was wilting, growing thin and emaciated—he might have saved himself But no He would rather take up four pages answering the question himself, and thus giving rise to suspicion that he asked the question simply to hear himself talk

Stamina, William, in one sense is gall and you haven't lost yours

In answering the question he carefully avoids my youthful days and goes back a hundred years, probably so as to embrace Judge Bushweller or Lydia Thompson or the peerless Bonfanti, now doing pirouettes in our city amidst many temptations A hundred years ago he asserts "there was much more done to make our men and women hale and vigorous than there is to day Over 80 per cent. of all our men then were farming, hunting or fishing rising early, out all day in the pure bracing air, giving many muscles active work eating wholesome food retiring early, and so laying in a good stock of vitality and health But now hardly 40 per cent. are farmers, and nearly all the rest are at callings—mercantile, mechanical or professional—which do nothing to make one sturdy and enduring William is away off As to our men—say the mercantile—he is not posted Does he not know that a merchant has to work real hard? When he starts in business he has to labor every day in the week for customers First he has to get a boy I don't think William ever hired a boy—a good boy, I mean—or he wouldn t talk that way I know merchants in this city who have been trying to hire a good boy for years and $10 a month. They have succeeded in every thing else but failed in that Then there s the hard work of getting customers shaking hands with people he hates getting his wife to call on them, giving them credit on a 10 per cent. profit paying 5 per cent for collection and losing 25 per cent of the whole Then the necessity of joining the most popular and biggest church attending twice on Sunday when you ought to be in the store making out bills against half the congregation. It is hard work to do this It doesn t build up your health but if William would only see some of our merchants in the back part of the store exercising every muscle affected by gritting the teeth humping the back and kicking when a customer pays $9 on a $60 bill and adds $11 to the score he wouldn't talk about the mercantile line not being enduring It endures everything

And the mechanical—Why the mechanic of a hundred years ago didn t begin to work like the mechanic of to-day His duties have increased with the years He has to get in eight hours as much wages as the man of a few years ago got in twelve Look at the increased burdens thrown upon him. After a hard day s work at plumbing we'll say, interspersed with reading the daily press and the current novel, and waiting for the return of his landaulet with his striker and the tools he forgot, the plumber in-chief has to attend a meeting of the Plumbers Gas pipe Protective Union make a speech advocating a new resort for the following summer, and attend a banquet not reaching his baronial hall until 2 o'clock in the morning. Either this or he's appointed a walking delegate has to ride many weary miles in a stuffy Pullman car to start a strike against some piebald manufacturer or meet a committee of common pig headed capitalists, not one of whom knows the difference between a crest and a case of jim jams Surely no one of experience in this day and generation will rise in his place and say the plumber hasn't got stamina. Why, I assert he s got more, he s got gall

And the professional How absurd? Where was the baseballist an hundred years ago? Where was the tramp the bunco steerer the book agent, the flying cashier, the umpire, the sprinter, the quack doctor, the real estate agent the ticket scalper the railroad body snatcher, the messenger service boy? None can compare *Ne plus ultra* marine Saw when Cumtux Oyez et al Take—invite the baseballist. Is he hale and vigorous? Has he a stock of vitality and health? Look at him as he strides the plate Observe every muscle taut. See the quick electric movement as he slices a gash in the air and produces an increase of atmospheric pressure for forty feet around emphasized by an echo from the grand stand that sounds like 'Rats with long tails streaked with "Oh, come off, and Ah there Stay there Then see the muscles twitch and twist as he beats the plate and the umpire remarks 'One strike' Now careen your eye alternately upon the pitcher and the catcher See the grip of the former as he screws the ball with a crunch and his great right hand and then sends it as crookedly as the flight of the yellow bird past the swish of the batsman s club into the umpire s heaving stomach or the catcher s clutching digits as is the case, sometimes Then listen to the lung burst from the grand stand and tell me the American isn t healthy If you are in doubt glance over the field and pick out the noble names of the great men whose every move every strain and yank of muscle is telegraphed all over the American continent

There s O Keefe Quinlan and O Rourke
There's Mulligan Duffy and Burke
There s Tiernan Dwyer and Corcoran
There s Brady Cahill and Houlihan
There s Madden McCabe and Burns
There s Fogarty Slatterly and Kerns
There's Fantz Pfeffer und Schiner
There s Baur Fontz und Driver
There's Bailey Keenan and Cominski

And other names not born to die each and every one as mixed and American as a cock tail

Is American stamina declining? Oh had I the voice of thunder with lungs as big and windy as Omaha, I would say naw Is it necessary to go into the working details of the other professionals mentioned? I trow not. But lest I be charged with something or other I didn't get and havn t got I will say that I took a jaunt last week with a real estate agent I didn t do anything except say "Hah hah I see' yes' and indeed." He did not rest and I just went along He wanted to show me a piece of property you know He didn t have a bit of interest in it just heard that I had fallen heir to an aunt that went to Italy fifty six years ago to have her voice strained, and he knew a good place for me to plant my wealth—a place where he knew—I wish you could see the strain on his face as he said, he knew—it would increase 75 per cent in six months We drove out to within about two miles of the place where we found that the apertures between the trees weren t of sufficient scope to let the buggy go with us We drove three hours before we came to the forward end of the two miles of timber and shrubbery when I asked where we were He said in the suburbs and said Oregon is a big state He said "yes" in a way that would have been reported absent if it ever had been to school. I had no money with me He had borrowed the last cent to pay the livery man so I felt safe, after casually remarking as we scrambled along that I never did wear gold filling in my teeth it was too rich that I had left my Waterbury at home because it didn't want to go, and that the clothes I had on cost only eleven dollars in 1883. So we went on and on Sometimes we would go over fallen trees athwart our trackless path and sometimes under When we would do so I put all my muscles in play but I [illegible] We waded across several rivers and once or twice I came very near getting my feet wet Near the base of Mount Hood and about two counties this side of West Portland, he showed me the land It was good land It was so displayed that you could see the strata. It was turned on edge so I could see how thick it was I just went out to see it We had no scaling ladders nor a baloon so we didn't go over it. If that land could be brought say within thirteen miles of the city it could be used for advertising purposes by painting patent medicine signs and rewards for setter pups on it We took another road back to the buggy because we couldn t find the one we took out If we had we would have taken it back and left it right there If Prof William Blaikie had been with us I think he would have been satisfied with our stamina The real estate agent had more than I for after reaching the confines of this county he asked me if I didn t want to buy the land and plat it

The professor says the farmer of to-day doesn t work as hard as his father did Well what of that? He doesn t have to That would be a nice way for a father to treat his heir and offspring A father that would leave a farm to his boy in such a shape that the boy would have to work as hard as the old man don t deserve to have a boy He should have had girls Then he d know what hard work is—he and the old woman—trying to get rid of what they had raised

William says, that when the old farmer ploughed he bore hard on the plough tail many hours a day trudging for miles over the rough furrows as best he could The son sits up on a horse plough usually in a slouchy position, he asserts and the horses take him around That s all right Why should he trudge just because his pop trudged On that horse plough there is a seat built and shaped to contain the boy Where the old man got over one acre bearing hard on the plough tail the son gets over ten But let me say here, you ll seldom find the son on the farm He saw how hard the old man worked and he'd be doggoned if he would work so hard You ll find that when the old man laid down on that little hilltop on the other side of the potato patch for the last time the son began working on mother to sell the farm and go to the city It took him six months to reach an understanding and they compromised by hiring a "farm hand" at $20 a month and board while the boy went to the city and worked in a grocery store at $7 a week and boarded himself, and the mother wasn t sorry when she thinks how hard his father did work When William shut up in his college walls or sky larking on the campus or skinning the cat in the gymnasium as the case may be talks about the wholesome food of the average farmer William is exercising his lobe of imagination It is bad enough now It was forty per cent. worse a hundred years ago or fifty years ago

In the middle Western states it was corn and bacon out here, even now keeps the average farmer before you—it s dodgers and bacon As for cooking in the old days—I mean of course before your mother and my mother s time there was no such thing. We took a piece of fried hell into our stomachs every time we ate

William says that a majority of Americans are flat chested That may be so but William is informed that among farmers old or young farmers full developed before the McCormick reaper or the sulky plow appeared on the scene there are more slab sided flat chested hollow eyed dying men than among other occupations There are more rheumatism yellow jaundice burnt out stomachs fever and ague patent medicine diseases ring worm hog cholera neuralgia and spinal mengetis on and around farms than in the most crowded city on God s round earth William I left the farm when I was 11 years old I didn t swear then any more than I do now but I took an oath that I d never go back until I could sit and look at others do what I had to do and if one of them worked as hard as I did I d have no respect for his common sense And I might say before I forget it that some of the best men you have in the city the most popular the largest chested the fattest, those who excel in being good or mean in being penurious or liberal in being mossbacky or progressive came from the country before they got ripe

You couldn t get one of them to go back to the old life When they make their pile when they are all wealthy they ll buy a farm and call it a country residence but they won't farm They ll raise beets at a dollar a beet when you can have just as good delivered at the house for 10 cents a brace They ll raise cabbages that will cost $2 apiece and horses and cattle galore but the bank or the store in the city must meet the deficiency It takes a bank to run a farm as it should be run Of course I could explain why that is so but I hav'nt got time and I don't want to hurt anyone's feelings

Then compare the farmer's boy of to day with the dude and you will see that we may yet have to fall back on the dude I'd like to see the farmer s boy who changes his pants four times a day If he changes them once in a year he is doing well Then look at the varnished sapling and large idiotic air every well regulated dude carries all day long without a murmur except to lay it down when he wants to give his pants the 2 o clock roll Ask the farmer s boy how he likes to carry fence rails and see who is the most enduring

But great Cæsar here s a professor at Harvard crying out because we farmers don t have to work as hard as did our governors He groans because the farmer of to day has an easier time than the farmer of yesterday—all for the sake of muscle He laments over our lack of gymnasiums when the fact is we have more than enough already Right here on First street in this blessed city there are several You ask any policeman and he will show them to you

Professor Blaikie is rather silent and very quiet about our women not being hale and vigorous muscular and healthy The women of to day work much harder than their mothers In the matter of shopping alone they are overworked One woman in practice can keep two clerks busy four hours while she knows she has done nothing to boast of In the morning she takes two hours exercise developing her chest that is followed by a hard struggle with the manicure Then comes the Turkish bath or the massage or a wrench and strain with the electric bang curler After that she takes her deportment lesson with its numerous postings Then she visits the mind cure One day is given up to receiving calls and two days to returning them Nor can she neglect the mission nor those poor people in Goose Hollow who havn t had anything to eat since she sent the last pie around Then there is the suffrage meeting One day must be given up to search for the antique and another to— She must be hale or she ll die Upon one point I ll have to agree with Professor Blaikie That is cramming the brain to the exclusion of the body I fairly detest a man that knows too much He makes brains so repulsive to me that after I meet one I go for weeks without my pet gastric juice absorber calves brains

RABELAIS

IS IT STRANGE?

STUART MACIVOR

When the time has come for parting
And the last word must be said
When the bitter tears are starting
And the light of hope is fled
When the heart is filled with aching
And the soul is bathed in pain
When some cherished one is taking
Farewell never to come again
Is it strange that tongues should falter
Or that lips in anguish sigh
At affection s golden altar
O er the woeful words, good bye?

O the sun may set and gloaming
May come o er the world s unrest
And the moonlight soothe the foaming
Of the troubled ocean s breast
Waiting hearts may lightly slumber
While the lips forget to sigh
But there is no restful number
For those weary words good bye

The Empress of Germany Will Turn Catholic.

LONDON, July 19—A dispatch from Rome to the *Irish Catholic* says It is stated in high circles here that the Empress Augusta, of Germany, will become a Catholic

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Six Men Drowned

OTTAWA, Ont. July 19.—Six men were drowned here Wednesday night, while attempting to shoot the Rocher Rapids with a raft. They were lumbermen. Their names are unknown.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

How This Water Highway Was Made and Its Wonderful Profits.

How It Looks in 1889—Eugenie at the Pyramids—American Interests in Egypt—Market Prices at Cairo—Artificial Hatcheries.

[Copyrighted 1889, by Frank G Carpenter]

ISMAILIA Egypt, May 14—[Special Correspondence]—The abandonment of the Panama canal and discussion of matters relating to M DeLesseps has brought me from Cairo to Ismailia I write here in the very center of the Suez canal where the grand opening ceremonies of 1869 were held and where this man who has temporarily failed had the crowning success of his life He has a magnificent home here to which he comes during some of his winters It is surrounded by orange groves and palm trees and the pure breezes of the desert are mixed with the winds which blow down from the Mediterranean through the canal which he built It is fifty eight years since he first came to Egypt in the French consular service, and it is more than a generation ago since he persuaded the viceroy of the country that the work could be done When he began it, the English laughed at him and scientists all over the world predicted his failure John Bull shook his tail and said with a sneer that France and Egypt were burying their money in the sands of the desert and it was not until the waters of the Mediterranean were mixed with those of the Red sea that they would admit that the thing could be done Now more than two thirds of the ships which pass through the canal belong to Great Britain and the English in order to protect their interest in India have had to put something like $17 000 000 into canal shares It is not a bad investment, for in 1885 the net profits of this canal were more than $6 000 000 and after all expenses were paid the shareholders received a dividend of 17 per cent

The canal increases in importance year after year and that to such an extent that it may be necessary to build a second along side of the first and this plan is now much discussed How much is saved by it can only be understood by considering the steamship routes of the past Before it was opened ships in going to China and India had to go by way of the Cape of Good Hope and it was then more than 11 000 miles from London to Bombay The voyage was one of months instead of weeks and it necessitated the repeated coaling of steamers At present the distance by the Suez canal is only 7000 miles and the saving in distance from London to Hong Kong is about 4000 miles or 1000 miles longer than the distance between Liverpool and New York In 1886 more than 3000 vessels passed through the canal and estimating that each of these vessels to India Australia or China made a saving of at least 4000 miles it will be seen that the aggregate saving in one year was more than 15 000 000 miles equal to a distance of 600 times around the world I have not the statistics of the number of passengers carried in 1886 but ten years before that when the ships which passed through the canal were less than half the number that now go through the passengers numbered more than 83 000 Undoubtedly more than 150 000 passengers are taken through this canal every year and the charges are $2 for each passenger It makes heavy charges upon the vessels which pass through estimating them according to their tonnage and the receipts of the canal make it one of the best paying institutions of the world.

And still this canal is only 100 miles long it is only one twelfth the length of the Red sea into which it connects the waters of the Mediterranean and these two bodies of water are of nearly the same level They now flow into one another without locks and the canal is well described as a ditch in the desert This ditch is about 300 feet wide at the top and 150 feet wide at the bottom and the water within it is as quiet as a mill pond It is of beautiful sea green and the contrast of this color with the bare yellow sands which line the banks of the canal makes it wonderfully beautiful The canal is so narrow that ships can pass only at certain points and the management governs these passages just as the train dispatchers regulate the passage of trains upon our trunk lines There are from time to time through the canal, wider spaces where the ships must turn in while others which have the right of way may pass them and at a distance these ships seem to be walking as it were in single file through the desert They are not allowed to go over five miles an hour and this is largely due to the depth of the canal Its average depth is about twenty four feet and many of the ships which pass through are more than twenty feet deep in the water There is so little water under the bottoms that there can be no great speed

The banks of this canal are of dry and thirsty sand In some places they are kept back by pavements of stone and in others by a net work of twigs like the jetties of the Mississippi It cost nearly $100 000 000 to build the canal and in some places the channel had to be cut through solid rocks In others there was little dredging needed The waters of the Mediterranean flowed into long natural lakes and these required but little excavation to make them deep enough for the transit of the ships One of the great problems in making the canal was fresh water for the workmen The work was begun in 1859 and the ruler of Egypt provided 25 000 laborers These were relieved every three months but it was necessary to feed them It took 4000 water casks which were carried on the backs of camels to supply them with drinking water and this was kept up for five years At the end of that time a fresh water canal was arranged so that water was carried from the Nile to Ismailia and there is now a pipe which runs the whole length of the canal and which carries fresh water from one end of it to the other The work of preparing harbors at Port Said and Suez was very expensive and I took a look at the piers at Port Said which are intended to ward off the accumulations of sand and mud and which form the navigable entrance to the canal These piers are made of artificial stone composed of desert sand and cement The machinery to make them was brought here from France and the stones were made to throw into the sea Each stone weighed twenty tons and it took 25 000 of these massive rocks to form the bases of these piers On the top of this foundation the piers were built and this artificial stone will I am told last as long as the natural article

Immense dredges are now employed throughout the canal These pump up the sand which blows in from the desert and throw it out beyond the banks There are stations or guardhouses, at intervals along the course and a few small towns have grown up here and there At one of these a dirty Arab brought a leg of raw mutton while the boat was stopping during a trip which I made through the canal a few days ago He offered to sell it to the passengers but found no buyer Outside of these towns and the guardhouses you see few signs of life Here a caravan trots along over the desert the long ungainly camels with their riders bobbing up and down against the clear sky of the horizon There a flock of long necked cranes springs from the water into the air and now away across the hot sands at the side of the ship comes into view a new ship and new waters which loom up out of the sands and which look as real as the green water through which we are moving This is the wonderful mirage of the Libyan desert which so often deceives thirsty travelers when passing through it on camels It fades as you approach it and becomes a very castle of the air

The opening of the Suez canal took place in 1869 and the ceremonies cost Ismail Pasha, the father of the present khedive more than twenty millions of dollars. Among the other notables who were present was the Empress Eugenie, and a grand palace was fitted out for her entertainment at Cairo My dragoman told me that he had seen Eugenie during her trip to Egypt and that she had climbed the pyramids had taken the fatiguing trip to the interior of the greatest of them, and had ridden on a camel to the Sphinx

During my visit to the pyramids one of the first questions that my Arab guide put to me was whether I knew Mark Twain, and I find that Mark Twain is better known abroad than any other American I see his books sold in pirated editions on every book stand He is quoted by the English the French and the Germans, and such bazaar merchants as he mentioned in "The Innocents Abroad" have made fortunes out of the advertisement The Bedouins at the pyramid offered to run up one and down the other for me in ten minutes, just like "Markee Twain book"

Consul General Cardwell tells me that much of the English tobacco sold in Egypt is made in the United States It is sent to England and from thence shipped here A year or so ago Egypt made over 6 000 000 pounds of tobacco a year She now makes none and the reason for this is that the khedive has imposed a tax of $1.67 an acre on all lands raising tobacco This is done that the tobacco used will have to be imported and it will pay a big import duty The Egyptians are great smokers You see the Turks in the bazaars with long hookahs or water pipes before them and you seldom meet a man or a boy without a cigarette in his mouth The women smoke as well as the men and puffing at cigarettes makes up a large part of the occupation of the rich ladies of the harems I am told there are some women in Cairo who smoke regularly 100 cigarettes a day and I have seen women walking on the streets puffing at cigarettes Neither the khedive nor his wife smoke but it is the custom in Egypt to offer a cigarette or a pipe to all visitors The tobacco used here is very light and first class cigarettes cost about 70 cents a thousand The tobacco trade is in the hands of the Greeks who have cigar stores all over Cairo There is no reason why America should not send tobacco directly to Egypt Mr Cardwell says that the freight rates would not be over $5 a ton and he thinks that a tobacco something like the best Durham would suit the trade

Speaking of American exports Egypt is not a very good customer of the United States The bulk of the people are very poor and the cottons in which they dress come chiefly from England All over the East the Russian coal oil has been crowding out our American product and this is so in China and Japan as well as in Egypt Our oil however is better than the Russian oil and I am told that there is a considerable increase in the export within the past two or three years In 1887 America sent 4 000 000 gallons to Egypt and there was an American here some time ago who claimed that there was a large oil field on the shores of the Red sea He bored a number of wells and gave out reports that the indications were good and that there were undoubtedly vast fields of good petroleum in Egypt The reports have since turned out to be false The output of oil will not pay for the working of the wells and the matter is I am told practically dropped There is no doubt but that America could have some trade with Egypt if we had a greater amount of shipping of our own As it is such things as come here go first to England and are there reshipped as English products This is the case with lard, bacon meats and canned goods We buy something from Egypt ourselves and we take every year nearly $300 000 worth of onions from the valley of the Nile

Egyptian cotton which is now one of the great products of the country got its start during our late civil war The price rose as high as 44 cents a pound and millions of dollars worth of Egyptian cotton was raised and shipped to England At present the production of cotton is about [illegible] per annum which is little in comparison with the great crop of America

In coming from Ismailia to Suez I met an English gentleman who said he supposed I would find nothing good to eat in Cairo He looked upon the Egyptians as heathens and had no idea that there were good hotels good markets and all of the modern conveniences at Cairo I have made inquiries as to the cost of food in this capital of Egypt and I find that good turkeys which will rank in size and weight with the best of our Thanksgiving birds are worth from $1 to $1 50 each good fat geese bring from $2 to $4 per pair and chickens sell from 40 cents to $1 Choice cuts of beef and mutton bring 40 cents a pound and the palate of the foreign resident at Cairo is tickled with splendid oranges at 1 cent apiece All kinds of vegetables are cheap and good and eggs bring from 8 to 20 cents a dozen

The Egyptian chickens are smaller than the American variety and the eggs are only about half as large as those laid by the speckled hens on Uncle Sam s farm The Egyptians are however far in advance of us in the science of raising chickens and the incubating establishments of the country hatch out eggs by the million every year At a hatching establishment near the pyramids the farmers trade fresh eggs for young chicks and the rate is two eggs per chick Another artificial egg hatchery turns out 300 000 little chickens every season and the oven crop of chickens in Egypt amounts according to figures furnished me by the consul general to more than [illegible] of chickens a year We have about $200 000 000 worth of money invested in the fowl industry in the United States an amount so large that all the money of Jay Gould could not equal it and still we have to import more than 16 000 000 dozens of eggs every year If America would adopt the Egyptian hatching system we could sell eggs instead of buying them and our farmers might buy little chickens to raise at a price of 3 cents a dozen More than 20 000 000 of little chickens are sold each year in this way in Egypt and there is a regular business in chickens just about old enough to walk

The incubatories are made one story buildings made of undried bricks so arranged that the eggs are laid upon cut straw in racks in rooms around the ovens which are kept fired on during the hatching season The outside walls are very thick and are built so that they retain the heat and the only thermometer used is the blood of the boy or man who attends to the fires By long practice these men learn just how hot the oven ought to be kept and they replenish the fires as the weather demands A small amount of fuel is needed and the temperature of the ovens is about that of ninety eight degrees above zero The fire is built up for eight or ten days before the eggs are put in to thoroughly warm the hut and after this time it does not go out during the season which is from March until May The eggs are turned four times a day while hatching The whole outfit of an establishment which hatches over 200 000 chickens a year does not I am told cost more than $25 and one man runs the whole machine keeping the fires, buying and turning the eggs and selling the chickens There are in this incubatory twelve compartments each seventy feet long sixty feet wide and sixteen feet high, and each of these compartments will hold 7500 eggs at a time or 90 000 eggs in all It produced last year more than 230 000 chickens and did the work of more than 20 000 hens

FRANK G CARPENTER

IN THE PICNIC SEASON

Oh the red hot naughty ants
How they clamber up your pants
At the picnic in the cool and shady glen—
How they seem to take delight in
The obnoxious sport of biting
Giddy girls and modest gentlemen

It s delightful when one s cooing
To the damsel he is wooing
To feel the playful creatures in his pants
And upon the ambient air
He throbs a soulful swear—
At the foolish dreadful monkeying of those ants

Oh it sets the brain a-throbbing
To feel those insects bobbing
Up and down upon one's system in their merry glee
There's but one way you can right em,
And that is flee and fight 'em
Neath the shadow of some distant friendly tree.
—*Canyon City (Colo.) Record.*

THE INCOMING STATES.

Mrs. Duniway Discusses Utah and New Mexico.

A Comprehensive Digest of Their Varied Characteristics, Resources and Prospects—Polygamy a Barrier to Statehood in Utah

Among the candidates for admission to the union of states there is none more clamorous than the territory of Utah which lies immediately south of parts of Idaho and Wyoming and is well known as one of the richest subdivisions of country lying west of the Rocky mountains

Utah is bounded on the east by Colorado with the exception of a little three-cornered niche into which the southwest corner of Wyoming fits suggesting as one views it from the map a conspicuous section of a modern crazy quilt Nor is this suggestion lessened as the eye wanders over the entire map of the United States especially if the innumerable checks indicating rivers lakes counties towns mountains and railroads are thought of as the "crazy stitches" which form an important part of the so called fine arts as annually exhibited in the woman s pavilion at an agricultural fair

It is now forty years since the people of Utah who at that time were wholly Mormons applied for admission to the union under the wonderfully expressive name of "Deseret" Even at that time the territory possessed sufficient population to entitle her to the privileges of statehood But there was one insurmountable drawback Utah s people were a "peculiar people" with a moral code indisputably suggestive of patriarchal days and the government whose avowed idea of domestic life is based upon monogamy though too weak and vacillating to suppress the violators of its laws in Deseret or scarcely even to attempt it for several decades so far strengthened its spinal vertebre when backed by public opinion as to refuse to admit the polygamists to that condition of sovereignty for which they were prepared by every other condition which characterizes a prosperous commonwealth For this same reason congress is halting between two opinions now regarding the admission of Utah which as a territory that body is at last attempting to control in a domestic sense but with as little success apparently as the Portland chief of police achieves when he permits an occasional raid upon the brothel systems which the city supports under the very shadow of one of its most popular and aristocratic churches

Utah has now a population of over 200 000 persons The land office statistics show a permanent settlement of 21 000 000 acres fully 10 000 000 of this being homestead entries The settlers upon these homesteads are by no means nearly all Mormons as it is the popular fashion to declare The later immigrations to the territory are composed very largely of Gentiles as all non Mormons are styled by the "faithful" and it is doubtful if the next census will show a majority of that peculiar people who forty years ago were its only inhabitants except the native Indians Of the Mormons themselves there is a largely increasing element that long secretly approved and now openly defies polygamy But it is well known that a powerful combination still exists among them which in spite of laws and every attempt to enforce them are living in covert defiance of monogamic relations It is a matter of surprise among men living in monogamy that a large percentage of the avowed adherents to polygamy are women But when we remember that the legitimacy of polygamous children has until very recently depended upon the legal upholding of polygamy itself the surprise ceases since it is well known that mothers will endure sacrifices for their children s sakes that they would not submit to on their own accord The arguments leading them into the snares of polygamy in the first place where [illegible] many who marry into monogamy in haste only to repent forever after in hopeless unhappiness need none of them be reported here Suffice it to say that until polygamy has been more effectually rooted out of Utah than seems possible in this generation or half the next there is little likelihood that Deseret will become a state of the Union About two fifths of Utah is composed of mountains of a lofty rugged and serrated character snow peaked often and always picturesque in their sublimity of grandeur These mountains trend northwesterly through Idaho Eastern Oregon and Washington and making their way across British Columbia into Alaska which they also cross diagonally lose themselves for a time in Behring s straits only to rise again in Asia to march on and on till the imagination is lost in their contemplation Through these mountains run veins of silver nowhere richer than here in Utah There is also an inexhaustible supply of gold lead copper, iron and coal There are ninety mining districts in the territory employing not less than 10 000 persons regularly

Idaho is also a great natural salt bed where the saline deposit is so plenty so easily gathered and consequently so cheap as to almost cease to be an article of commerce

In the northwestern part of the territory not far from the line of the great transcontinental railway whose early completion made California a next door neighbor to Utah while yet Dakota Montana Oregon and Washington were locked in the remote wilderness—in the sink of a great basin broadly and beautifully rimmed by variegated patches of alluvial uplands that were but arid sage fields till irrigation waked their latent powers—here half buried and half rising like a sporting mermaid is the Great Salt lake the like of which one may traverse the wide continent over and never behold again This lake, comprising an area of 150 square miles in extent is the almost sole surviving remnant of a once mighty sea or succession of seas whose raging waters lashed the rock ribbed ridges that yet indicate its long gone boundaries holding aloft their wrinkled brows in mute defiance of the ravages of time

Salt the deposit of cons lies adjacent to the lake shore so plentiful that you may shovel it into wagons as you would sand or soil Carbonate of soda is found in great quantities also and there are mines of alum gypsum sulphur borax black lead and granite that would attract world wide attention if found anywhere else outside of this rich and marvelous region

Although less perhaps than one fortieth part of the lands of Utah are susceptible of cultivation agriculture is a leading business with fully one half of her people Last year notwithstanding the usually light rainfall there were produced 1 500 000 bushels of oats and 60 000 000 pounds of potatoes And although the dry season was preceded by a severe winter and consequent short pasturage the wool clip was reported at 10 000 000 pounds

In view of all these great advantages it is not surprising that the Mormons are pressing their claims to statehood with great eagerness especially as the recognition of their sovereignty to which admission would entitle them would enable them to fasten their pet vice polygamy upon the ignorant devotees of their "religion" whose material condition has been much improved by their removal from the hard work and poor pay of the Old World and who accept the better food clothing and general prosperity they have found in "Zion" is a direct proof that their faith is a revelation from God

There is, however another class large strong rich influential and constantly increasing in wealth and power—the Gentile class, composed alike of Jews Christians and Free Thinkers who are closely united upon one point and that is their opposition to statehood These people are the only ones so far as I know who as residents of any territory oppose in large numbers their speedy admission to the union of states They are farmers merchants miners artists manufacturers bankers preachers teachers editors railroaders real estate venders and daily laborers And while they may disagree among themselves about other matters quite as generally and as often as people do who are of like diversity of interest in other quarters, they are united in their opposition to polygamy and every thing else that is "Mormon." This feeling extends also into Idaho, where many Mormons have settled, most of whom profess to eschew polygamy and to have left Utah to get away from it But it is noticeable that they all whenever a "pinch comes" are known to "hang together" The better portions of them are fairly honest, and all are industrious, but I have yet to find a Mormon avowed or covert who regards his oath as binding before a Gentile court or who will scruple to forswear himself for the material gain of one of his brethren if pitted in matters of law against "outsiders" This fact makes the jury system especially obnoxious among law abiding citizens in both Utah and Idaho and causes them often to call strenuously for its abolishment And yet it is difficult to see wherein the case could be bettered since a justice of the peace or a judge of probate is quite as apt to be a Mormon as otherwise and if he be a Mormon woe to the Gentile who unwarily gets within the toils of a "brother" since if he does no matter what the evidence or how strong the facts in his favor he is adjudged guilty by the co-ops and made to pay the costs of their conspiracies If on the other hand he seeks to forestall or punish their outlawry he is often denied necessary warrants for their arrest and usually has his trouble for his pains

Utah like Arizona and New Mexico abounds in evidences of the former existence of a mysterious race so long extinct that ever the Indian who can give no lucid account of his own origin can throw no light upon its history More than 100 years before the landing of the pilgrims the Spaniard visited these lands and found here the same ruins the same evidences of an unknown race that still puzzle us

The moralist may deprecate the horrors of war as long as wars shall last but the fact remains that the races of the earth have thus far struggled up and away from barbarism first through the arbitration of the sword and afterwards through the introduction of its mightier successor the pen

Our war with Mexico added to the domain of the United States an immense region occupied by barbarous and semi barbarous people, many of whom still retain their ancient characteristics in spite of the immense influx of modern enterprise which as rapidly as it can move upon materials so extensive is converting the old order of things into the new But this new order will always remain subject to striking modifications of the old which even that greatest of all civilizers the railroad cannot wholly conquer During the Mexican war when Zachary Taylor became the greatest hero of the times the lands now comprising New Mexico and Arizona with part of what is now the state of Colorado were taken possession of by the United States and were formally added to its extensive domain in 1848

General Kearney took possession of what is now called New Mexico in 1846 This territory comprises an area of 79 000 000 miles and is bounded on the north by Colorado on the east by Texas by Mexico on the south and by Arizona on the west The Rocky mountains which divide other territories diagonally cut New Mexico abruptly in two from south to north and the Rio Grande waters, or rather drains its central portion for more than 400 miles

This river which is as badly needed for purposes of irrigation as are the Snake and Upper Columbia within the boundaries of the great water shed they drain has an average fall of from ten to twenty feet to the mile throughout the whole length of the territory This tremendous fall and the terrific storms which the scarcity of trees in places often precipitate great floods upon the country devastating whole townships and causing great destruction to property which might be almost wholly avoided by a proper system of irrigation diverting the water into other channels often and often storing its excessive flow in the mountain fortresses to be drawn upon in times of scarcity in the plains below It is claimed by irrigation committees that 60 000 000 acres of New Mexico which are now almost literally a barren waste might thus be made the great fertile delta of the modern Nile That her inhabitants are awaking to these possibilities is evidenced by the fact that nineteen large irrigating companies were incorporated within her borders last year Entry was also made upon more than 700 000 acres of the public lands during the same period—a remarkable showing considering not only the natural aridity of the soil but the litigation present and prospective that troubles the settlers concerning certain land grants in valuable portions of the territory This litigation is at once expensive and uncertain It involves whole neighborhoods in quarrels often and always delays improvements which are difficult enough of achievement even when undisturbed by injunctions from the courts

New Mexico in common with Oregon Washington Utah Idaho Wyoming and Montana has also had her share of Indian fighting in the by gone years, wars that lasted for more than a generation causing not only grievous loss of life but immense loss of property which the government with proverbial tardiness is always slow to recompense Agriculture and horticulture though by no means general on account of the scarcity of water is surprisingly successful wherever irrigation has made it possible to cultivate the soil The fruits of Las Vegas Albuquerque Santa Fe and Las Cruces are among the finest in the world

The mines of New Mexico are equal no doubt by nature with those of Utah Idaho and Montana But mining is yet comparatively in its infancy here notwithstanding the flattering inducements the mountains offer the adventurous prospector to come and test them The cactus flourishes here in great variety and in all its glory As material for fences it surpasses the osage orange of the North and is said to possess excellent fiber for making both the heaviest cordage and the finest paper When the great incoming state of New Mexico becomes as she surely will at no distant date a part of the American confederacy not only will these native commodities become a part of the world s commerce but her immense deposits of the purest potter s clay will develop a new industry in the manufacture of queensware which when the whole country is gridironed with railroads is destined to rival the finest productions that now adorn the homes of our plutocrats who import them from China and Japan

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY

THEN AND NOW

ELFDA

No longer now the clematis doth twine her tendrils sweet
About the porch where at the day s decline we loved to meet
And watch the sun slowly sinking to rest within the sea
Whose crystal waves of light, far in the west broke on eternity
The little foot bridge o er the turbid stream that made our walk
Has passed away gone too like many a dream that formed our talk
The willow boughs that gently bending down o erarched the way
They too are gone like hopes bright once I wore one day
The distant mountains seem less lofty now than they did then
And seem to wear a frown upon each brow e en as do men
Who bravely walk and bear their sorrows deep without a plaint
Who mid life s storms their vigils keep and never grow faint
The fields that we so oft have wandered o er seem now less green
Upon the hills the flowers bloom no more, as then I ween
And even the stars now seem less bright, the sky less blue
Than when I walked beneath their glowing light and talked with you
And of the many friends that once we knew and prized so much
Gone now are some and changed are many too by time s harsh touch
The faces then so bright with hope and truth we loved to see
Are changed by time and loss of youth or seem to be
Yes, all has changed since those delightful hours now gone for aye.
The mountains and the hills, the fields and flowers the stars and sky
And friends and thoughts and hopes of youth have gone their ways,
And naught is left me now but gentle ruth and [illegible]

AN EPISODE OF EARLY DAYS.

B F Dowell's First Appearance in Oregon—His Marriage

A Mock Court Trial in Which He, J H Reed, Hon James D Fay, Judge P P Prim and Others Participated

B F Dowell has always lead an active and energetic life He first settled in Sacramento in September 1850 Here he had a second attack of cholera Then he settled in San Francisco and commenced the practice of law but got but little better from the effects of the cholera, and his doctor advised him to go to Oregon for his health This he did, taking passage on the 5th of October 1850, for Portland on board the schooner Creole As soon as the vessel was out at sea he improved and soon recovered In five days the vessel arrived off the mouth of the Columbia river but it found no pilot boat and the first night there was a dreadful storm which drove the Creole ninety miles to the north Owing to head winds it took the vessel twenty seven days to return However on the 27th of November 1850 it safely weighed anchor at Astoria

Just before landing an amusing instance took place on board the vessel in which a passenger nicknamed Ohio and Mr N Pearcy and Mr Dowell both now residents of Portland took an active part The passengers were promised good fare before they left San Francisco and it was very poor They frequently complained to the captain, but their complaints did but little good He placed the blame on the steward and the steward on the cook for not giving all better fare, and particularly hot bread and good coffee They were fed on hard tack nearly all the time after the storm The passengers called a meeting and appointed Ohio judge Mr Tracey to prosecute and Mr Dowell to defend the steward

The steward was charged with neglecting his duties by failing to furnish good biscuit, hot rolls and good coffee for twenty seven days The trial was rare sport for all the hungry passengers and ludicrous in the extreme

Of course the poor steward an Italian, was found guilty by the jury as charged The judge reserved his decision until the vessel crossed the Columbia bar There he decided the steward should have a good shower bath This sentence was immediately executed by several buckets of cold water being thrown over the criminal He was only heard to murmur after the vessel arrived at Astoria "America! America! poor free country this" No doubt he deserved the punishment and the captain also because there was plenty of good flour and coffee on board the vessel and many sacks left when they arrived at Portland in December following

Thus Dowell entered the state defending a criminal He has since prosecuted and defended many more with better success He made great preparation for the most important cases ever tried in Southern Oregon, and was always ready on any law point He often made pointed and pithy replies An amusing instance of this kind took place on the trial of the motion to amend the complaint in the celebrated Farnham and Thomas case Judge J H Reed the opposing counsel in winding up his speech against the motion said he intended to fight the case while he lived and then will it to his boy Mr Dowell was then a single gentleman but in his closing speech he humorously replied "I intend to get married and my boy shall beat Judge Reed s boy" Dowell on this speech was allowed to amend the Farnham complaint. Shortly afterwards Dowell was married and in 1863 about the close of a term of court at Jacksonville his first born was a girl and she was called Fannie Judge Prim and the attorneys thought it a propitious time to have a little sport over the baby being a girl They determined to try Dowell for failing to fulfill his promise to the judge Some of the attorneys drew up a complaint setting out the promise and the granting of the motion and Fannie s appearance in place of the promise of a boy Judge Prim signed the order requiring the defendant to appear forthwith at his own law office at 10 o'clock to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for not getting a boy to prosecute the Farnham case, which was not then ended Wm Hoffman, the clerk a pious Presbyterian deacon issued the writ under the seal of the court and the sheriff served it The judge clerk and lawyers all appeared in high glee Hon James D Fay read the complaint and order of the judge to the criminal The defendant promptly requested two hours time to prepare his defense This motion was granted In his answer he pleaded there was time enough yet and prayed for a continuance When the judge clerk and attorney again appeared he produced a basket of champagne as a pledge that the promise was made in good faith and repeated the promises in his answer

The news spread and many of the citizens participated in consuming the pledge The judge decided the case should be continued a year longer amid great applause

The fruit of this marriage has been two girls and one boy

Mr Dowell persuaded the second daughter to study law This she has done but her modesty forbids her from going into court She assists her father in the preparation of complaints answers evidence and briefs and gets them up in better style than her father ever did The boy is now a youth of 18 and is undetermined whether he will make a carpenter merchant farmer or an attorney He has ability enough to make any of these but the Farnham case has long since been decided in favor of Mr Dowell s client. Mr Fay Mr Hoffman and Judge Reed have all passed across "the stream of time"

Mr Dowell is now actively engaged in his profession in Portland and Washington city He is sober industrious active and as happy as he was when he promised the judge to get married

ONE OF THEM

SCIENTIFIC LEGERDEMAIN

How Man Discovered the Process of Changing Glucose to Honey

Table Talk

In these days of adulteration

When all things are not what they seem,
And everything is something else"

It is no more miraculous that olive oil should be squeezed out of a peanut than that Java coffee should be ground out of the chicory root or that black pepper be only another name for pulverized cocoanut shells Science is making such rapid strides toward helping us in our gastronomic needs that nature herself must get out of the way or she will be run over Even the poor honey bee was accused not of laziness for that would have been too palpable an injustice but of being too slow and spending too much time over the clover heads

"I will remedy all that" said Science

And she did Shutting up the bees she knocked the head out of a barrel of glucose, and told them to go to work and help themselves which they did faithfully Their long journeys to and from the flowering fields being done away with they had nothing to interfere with their getting down to actual business The scheme was a success, for the honey was piled into the combs in treble abundance, and in one third the usual time

And yet Science wasn t satisfied.

Greedily she put her wits to work "What s the use of going to the expense of buying bees? I can make the comb quicker and quite as well as they and as for the honey—well glucose is honey"

And so the occupation of the honey bee being gone so far as it had any hand in what is known as the "honey of commerce" it now confines itself in a small way to home manufacture samples of which if the reader particularly wants he must particularly search for

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Chairman Huston Resigns

INDIANAPOLIS July 19—At a called meeting of the state central republican committee to-night, James N Huston treasurer of the United States, presented his resignation as chairman. Michener, state s attorney general, was unanimously chosen to the vacancy

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Liquor Dealers Make an Assignment

NASHVILLE July 19—Pearce & Ryan, wholesale whisky dealers to-day made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors Liabilities, [illegible] assets [illegible]

BATTLE OF HUNGRY HILL.

Recollections of a Volunteer in the Rogue River Indian War.

How the Writer Warned the Settlers and Returned in Time to Take Part in the Memorable Engagement.

I had the honor to be high private in the ranks and chief steward in the captain's mess (Captain Joe Bailey) commanding A company, of O. M. V., in the campaign of 1855-6 against the Rogue river Indians, immediately after the notorious raid of John and his "Invincibles" on the settlements from Cow creek to Rogue river in the fall of 1855.

A few days previous to the outbreak I had started from Jackson county to Eugene alone, but well mounted and armed with a trusty rifle and just after passing Wagner's, the ill fated family of that raid so soon to come, I met a little Indian boy in the road who could speak the Jargon then principally spoken between whites and siwashes. The little fellow began in a very dramatic way to tell me of some great movement going on among the Indians who were encamped a little to the west of the road at the time. I halted and questioned him as to what it all meant. The child told me in honest simplicity and utmost sincerity that the Indians were in council of war and meant to kill all the whites and take their guns and powder all down to the big camp. He said I had better go back for they would kill me before I could get to the canyon.

This filled me with wonder and astonishment, for it was the first intimation I had of the coming outbreak, but I could not doubt the sincerity of the honest face and intelligent eye and earnest manner of illustration with which that dusky child of the forest portrayed to me the coming horrors from his people to the white settlers. I studied the situation a little while and came to the conclusion that being well armed and on a fresh and fleet animal, I should take the chances of making it through and the possibility of being able to give the settlers along the route timely warning of the impending danger. For although I am usually skeptical in rumors, I did believe the boy had told me the truth. So I rode at quite a brisk pace that day, taking time, however, at every habitation to tell them what the little boy had told me.

My surprise grew to alarm when I found the people were already alarmed and dreading an outbreak, but I rode on at a more rapid speed until I came to the Grave creek hill when I met two Indians on foot—one armed with a rifle and one without. The one without a gun advanced holding out a purse, which appeared to be well filled, with the remark, "mica tika cuitan"—"I want your horse." I saw the stratagem, to get me to dismount and then have the advantage, but with my eye keenly fixed on the other man, I told them the horse was not for sale, at the same time I took good care to keep my rifle in good position, by bearing to the right and having the muzzle of my gun towards them.

Quick as a flash the one with a gun on his shoulder seemed to take in the situation, and seeing that I was on the alert adopted a different tactics. "Tika swap," he remarked as he began lowering his piece from the shoulder, meaning in the ruse that he wanted to trade guns, but I parried this movement as gracefully as possible by bringing my rifle to a position for instant action, at the same time giving him the motion to pass on. Seeing that I had decidedly the advantage he did this without further delay and I was soon in front of the Grave Creek house, where I found that the war council was known and an outbreak was expected, but the settlers being well armed and used to take the hazzards of frontier life and not feeling like giving up their property to plunder and destruction without a struggle, so they were resolved to stay by their homes and fight it out if fight they must.

I hurried on and reaching the "Six Bit house" after riding ninety miles that day called a halt for the night. Relating my incidents of suspicion on my journey I found they were well corroborated by the signs of the times which had not escaped the pioneer settlers there. Right here let me remark that Leonidas and Thermopylae never exemplified greater human bravery than found in these settlers from Rogue river through the hills and valleys of Jump-Off Joe, Grave creek and Cow creek to the canyon in the fall of 1855, when they resolutely stood by their homes until they were burned down under their very eyes, and still defended by the fire of their own rifles, until the occupants had to come out and run the gauntlet or perish in the flames. Some were saved and held out against the myriads of besiegers until aid came from the neighboring counties of Jackson, Umpqua, Lane and Benton.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE.

I had barely arrived at Eugene City and visited my father, mother, brothers and sisters on our prairie home when news of the outbreak followed me. A mass meeting was called. The first company was raised at that meeting, I volunteering among the number. Joe Bailey was elected captain and we were very soon on the march to the scene of action.

Now after this brief preliminary digression I come back to my position in the captain's mess. Our journey to the great canyon was brief and without incident worthy of remark, but the dark, rainy night in which we passed through that canyon was an occasion not soon to be forgotten by the survivors of the raw recruits who, with hearts fired with a determination to rescue the settlers beyond or perish with them, made that irregular march through that hole in the wall without light and in a drenching rain, guided only by the sound of voices and the projecting cliffs which kept us from turning to the right or the left only as the road itself happened to turn that way.

Just at the break of day we reached the Cow creek valley wet, muddy, weary, hungry, but with very little delay for rest and refreshment we hurried on, and the first few miles of our march the next day began to show us evidence of the deadly raid. Smoke was yet ascending from the houses and barns which had been burned by the copper colored devils, stock lay along the roadside with bullet-holes through their swelling bodies, ruthlessly shot by the marauders because they could not drive it all away with them, and before we left Cow creek we came to the spot where the captain's brother, Hal Bailey, had been murdered and mutilated. I plainly saw the stains of his blood on the roadside.

Reaching the "Six Bit house" where I had stayed over night on my way home a few days previous, we found it intact and well defended. Here we made headquarters, from whence on the following day we commenced an active campaign against the notorious John, who we learned was then in camp only fifteen miles away. Learning that Captain Smith of the regular army with 100 men was already on his path we lost no time, and after coffee and biscuit baked in frypans we continued our line of march by the pale light of the stars, for it did not happen to be full moon, and early in the morning we overtook Captain Smith, who afterwards became famous in the war of the Rebellion, and about one hour after sunrise

THE BATTLE OF HUNGRY HILL WAS BEGUN.

Old John and his "invincibles" made a stubborn resistance. One of his lieutenants was said to be a woman and of no mean fighting qualities, although I never found a very authentic verification of this statement, but it was very currently believed at the time. One company with the regulars had the center of the field. Major Bruce from Jackson brought down the left wing. The Umpqua boys filed into the right and a sharp, incessant fight was kept up all day. The regulars would have been annihilated had it not been for Bailey's men taking to the trees to support them when they stood out on open ground receiving the enemy's fire without shelter. They suffered severely, but we, Indian fashion, crawled stealthily from tree to tree and fired under shelter of nature's breastworks, just as they were doing, and gradually we advanced until at night we covered the whole of their camp of the previous day.

As I before said those nights were dark and under the cover of darkness firing had almost ceased about 9 o'clock, but a continuous line of pickets were placed all along the front and we received and returned quite a considerable interchange of shots during the night, just to vary the monotony and let us know that John and his men kept on their arms with powder dry that night as well as we.

For breakfast next morning we had nothing, for reveille we had the sharp interchange of rifle shots wherever a head or part of a body was exposed on either side of the hotly-contested field, but about 9 o'clock relief came in on the war whoop, and the Indians broke and ran in wild dismay.

Thus the battle of Hungry Hill ended. We had lost eleven dead on the field and twenty wounded, some very seriously, and from the most authentic accounts and admissions of the Indians after the war we had killed about forty of the very flower of John's trusty band. Certain it is this battle was the turning point of the war, and all the movements of John after this were exceedingly cautious and strategic, for in that great battle he had not only lost many of his best men but had wasted so much of his powder that he always dreaded and as far as possible avoided a general engagement after.

Our forces in that battle numbered about 270; the opposing numbers we never could fully learn, but it was the combined strength of the Rogue river tribes at the time.

THE RETURN WITH THE WOUNDED.

Our march back to the "Six bit house" was a weary task after two nights and one day in which every man was on duty, and having been lightly provisioned. Hungry, unwashed, blackened with powder and smoke, tired, sleepy and not of the most genial temper either, most of us, it required some degree of courage and rally of duty to racers by fours and bear the litters containing our wounded comrades over fifteen miles of rough mountain trail. But the courage of the poor fellows who were, some of them, badly shot and in the utmost pain, but would scarcely allow themselves the consolation of a groan or a sigh when we stumbled on the rough stony path and jolted them severely, gave us more nerve to bear the precious burden with greater care.

We reached the camp long after nightfall, and turned the officer's quarters into a hospital; we eagerly partook of the bounteous piles of bread and pans full of boiled meat and wash boilers full of strong coffee already prepared and awaiting us. After that experience no supper at Delmonico, no rare banquet or club dinner could ever to one of us efface the memory of that simple but delicious repast. And we slept that night on the hard ground wrapped in our coarse blankets with repose as sweet and refreshing, as though we had rested on beds of down, in chambers of luxury.

Excellent medical skill was in attendance and the wounded were promptly dressed and cared for, and they too forgot their pain and received the blessing of tired nature's sweet restorer.

I remember well some incidents of that campaign which, while they were touching to the sensitive sympathetic heart, yet partook of the ludicrous. During the action of the previous day a regular fell near where I stood. I saw that he was unable to rise though not killed. Several deliberate aims were taken at him as he sat apparently unconcerned, but all missing him, but giving us a chance to reply to their fire, which we promptly did. Just at this moment the regular officer was passing near, when I told him of the perilous position of his man. He instantly ordered a file of four men to bring him out. Quick as a flash they sprang to their comrade, lifting him up, one holding each of his arms and limbs. They were coming up the hill with him on the double-quick when an Indian, drawing a bead, shot the poor fellow in the head as they carried him, and when they came to the picket line he was dead.

We had been instructed to reload our pieces under cover if possible, after firing. This being unheeded by a young man near me I had the grief to see him receive a half ounce ball which passed directly through his body while standing on open ground loading his rifle. Poor Henry Pearl! I saw the flash of the gun that did this deadly work with the same glance that told me he was hit. The range was short and the dusky warrior had uncovered his head and shoulders to get a deadly aim. My leaden messenger answered him, and in less than a minute Henry Pearl was killed and avenged. Quickly I took off my coat and pillowed his head, but he soon breathed his last.

J. MARION GALL.

CURRENT REMARKS.

A promising boy ought to be made a shoe maker or a tailor.—*Jamestown News.*

Nobody objects because the church organ goes off on a toot every Sunday.—*Washington Capital.*

The "National Greenback Party" seems to be in the condition of the gentleman who was dead but not conscious of it.—*Hartford Courant.*

There is something nice about balance of trade. For instance a farmer comes to the city loaded with hay and returns home loaded with rye.—*Time.*

We read much in the papers about foreign intelligence, but we see precious little of it when the immigrant ships come in.—*Burlington Free Press.*

When a man makes up his mind that he has got to economize his first impulse always is to begin by inquiring into his wife's personal expenses.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Style" says a writer on literary topics, "means everything." "Yes," said Gilson, whose wife is a devotee to fashion, "it means everything a man's got."—*Washington Critic.*

There is a young lady in Virginia who can write two love letters at once—one with each hand. Thus does nature strive to accommodate herself to the evolution of the modern flirt.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Timid Jones (walking with an heiress to whom he would like to propose if he dared)—Fine altar in there for a wedding, Miss Banknotes—But that doesn't alter my determination never to wed, Mr. Jones.—*Texas Siftings.*

Author (to publisher)—I'd like to have you bring out my book, From Log Cabin to Congress. Publisher—To which of our distinguished statesmen does it refer? Author—To none of them. It is the story of the man who hoofed it from his cabin to Washington to get his congressman to indorse him for a $10 postoffice.—*Drake's Magazine.*

"That settles it," said a prisoner whom his honor sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days the other morning. "Settles what?" asked the officer to whom the remark was addressed. "I have been troubled in my mind whether to go down to Long Branch or up to Mackinac this summer. Now I won't have to go to either."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The wife of a really well to do Hindu is prohibited by custom from conversation with her husband except in her own chamber. It is a ridiculous custom. About the only place a man doesn't want his wife to converse with him is in her own chamber—provided he is addicted to coming home at 1 A. M. exhausted with business cares and so forth—especially the latter.—*Norristown Herald.*

At Greenville, Miss., the other day, a policeman shot at a white man but hit a negro. This is how a local paper describes the result: "The cop blazed away at the man, and shot him in the elbow, the ball glancing and striking the negro in the cheek. As he spit the ball out he said: 'Look heah, white man, you quit dat shootin' at me, fus' thing yuh knows yuh gwinter brake some 'spectable pusson's winder glass.'"

Wiliness of the Peanut.

Experience and daily observation, however, prove that the love of the peanut is not confined solely to the small boy. Its fascination has a broader sweep. Fashion may taboo it at the table, but it takes sweet revenge in all sorts of other places and upon all sorts of humanity. Its wiliness, too, is Machiavelian. No other nut has half its cunning, and none other can boast the half its power of insinuation. Its omnipresence is unescapable. Every street corner fumes with its roasted fragrance, at 5 cents a quart measured out by the leather-colored merchant who has left his home beneath the sunny skies of Italy, to set his trap for fortune in our favored land, temptingly baited with peanuts and pink lemonade.

Prudence may take a sniff at the bait and pass on. Who hesitates is lost. One nibble—one tiny end of the parched kernel in contact with his palate and good bye to all his disdain for the peanut. The trap springs and sends him munching down the street with a quart dangling in his coat tail pocket.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

SOME OF NATURE'S FREAKS.

The Experience of Regulus as Manager of a Museum

A Fight Between the Freaks—The Skeleton Man, the Fat Woman, the Iron Jawed Wonder and the Albino Twins.

I have done many mean things in my life such as running a paper, trying to mortgage the public service by getting into political power. I have even done worse than these two, and the only reason that induces me to tell about it is that by the blazing chandelier of my experience some poor misguided individual may be saved the pain, agony and coin that it has cost me. Political candidates and editors are generally pretty thick skinned; if they were not it would be next to impossible to stand the thousand annoyances to which the adherents of these two noble professions are subjected; but old and hardened sinner as I am, the experience I had in being the proprietor of a dime museum for only three days completely broke my heart. I have never smiled since. I used to have a reputation for miles around for telling fresh jokes, but I haven't got the heart for it any more. The only consolation left me is the fact that it was by no deliberate choice of my own that I was placed in this new light before the community. It was a clear case, where the honor had sought the man; in short, the thing was thrust upon me by the most cruel circumstances that ever encompassed a poor editor.

HOW THE TRAP WAS LAID.

P. T. Bunion, the greatest humbug showman on earth, heard of the success that had attended the production of the "Bunch of Keys," "Uncle Bob's Cabin," "The Knocked Her Spoon," and so tempted by these rumors he came to the metropolis of Squeedunk and tried to bankrupt the town by taking away all the spare change of the people. As a matter of preliminary, he made arrangements with me, for a most extensive scheme of advertising in my paper. Bunion has always been known as the most daring advertiser in the world. Whole pages of my paper had been given up to explaining the wonders of this gigantic museum. True I did not get any money yet for it all, but I lived in high hopes and fondly expected to reap enough from this contract to run the paper for at least two years. The whole show at length pitched its tent in town for a six months stay and the entire country for many miles around was stirred to its very depths and I was looked upon as a most fortunate man. And I must confess in justice to the management, it was a great show, but the people did not grasp the idea, and the Museum was not by any means a howling success. In Oklahoma it would have carried the people by storm and would have had a wonderful success, but in Squeedunk, where even my paper was not fully appreciated, it was not to be wondered that the people failed to show that rich appreciation of the Bunion's exhibition that it merited. In one week the audience had dwindled to three men, the Salvation Army on the outside, a few children and newspaper reporters. I was not aware of all this and so when the manager sent me a polite note to call on him I rubbed my hands in delight and counted over to myself how many broad acres I was going to purchase with the check that I was about to receive. The editor expecteth, but managers can always be reckoned on to knock these expectations in the head.

I called on Bunion. He received me affably; no man was more serene; there was a smile upon his classic face. I smiled too, but when he told me that he could not pay for his advertisement, the smile that I ventured was a sickly one, and any outsider would have thought that I had just buried my best friend. But his bump of suggestion was largely developed. He said that I could have the show for a week and run it on any plan that suited me, and out of the proceeds pay myself. I accepted the proposition, not however without some inward misgiving. Bunion was a good talker and wormed enough money out of me to skip the town, and I have never beheld his face again. If I ever do, old man as I am, I intend to imprint my trade mark all over him.

ASSUMING CONTROL OF THE SHOW.

There were a number of freaks. The fat woman weighed 710 pounds, was born in Migillicuddy and was only 16 years of age. I had trouble the very first day. The skeleton man, Scruggs, one of the chief attractions, had been paying great attentions to the fat lady, but when the African princess had been added to the curiosities, he transferred his love to her. This enraged her royal fatness and she got into a dispute with the living skeleton and in her anger sat on him. That evening the lecturer who explained the wonders to gaping crowds said that it be regretted that he could not present the skeleton man *in propria persona*, but that in order not to disappoint the people he would exhibit his photograph. The audience raised a howl at this, but it availed them not. Then the fat woman began to pine for her injured lover, and she lost weight so rapidly that she lost her value as a freak. But then we still had Major Minimum, the smallest man on earth. He had traveled all over the world and had never paid a railroad fare because his manager always hid him in his small hand satchel. We had also Hiji, the queen of the Sandsick Islands. I regret to say that she was an impostor. She was a colored up Irish lady, who sometimes got angry and forgot the language of the cannibals and relapsed into a brogue that would have made her fortune on the variety stage. The second night she aroused a considerable amount of excitement in the audience by coming from her private apartment with her face half made up and swearing in the Celtic tongue that she would not appear unless her salary for the last four months was paid spot cash. I was sorry, but I had to part with her. A number of living curiosities still remained.

THE WONDERFUL ORATORY OF THE LECTURER.

To hear my lecturer explain the wonders of the exhibition was fully worth the price of admission and ought to have made any show succeed. He would say: "Just step this way ladies and gentlemen. I will introduce to your notice one of the most remarkable specimens of Albinoism known to the scientific world. This is the Princess Ho Ko Io Io, and this is her twin sister Lo Co Mo Io. They were born just twenty years ago in the island of Borneo and it required a bloody war to get them away from their native land, and cost us just one million dollars to have the ability to present them to the notice of the American people. But as servants of the public we have never regarded expense. You will note the peculiar shape of the eye, the perfection of the form, the silkiness of the white hair. It is not generally known but Albinoism is only a freak of nature. It may be known in any time, age or clime. It is found in man, woman and child. At great expense these ladies have had their photographs taken, and will be glad to have you possess a little memento at the trifling cost of 25 cents. You will find them very intelligent little ladies and they will be glad to converse with you, that is if you can speak to them in their own language."

SOME OF THE OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

He next proceeds to explain the wonders of the educated elephant, and announces that the management has purchased a very large porcupine, a "fretful porcupine," and that any person in the audience who guesses its weight can take it away with them on the instant. He does not forget the armless wonder that sews, plays on the piano and eats with her feet, nor does he omit to give a few words of praise to Punch and Judy. Jo Jo, the dog faced man, gets his share of laudation, and he places on notice the great Bill Simkis, the iron jawed man, who eats glass, old boots, ten penny nails and relishes a piece of railroad spike for dessert. When the public had been gorged with all these attractions he announces: "The wonders of our grand aggregation are not over yet. In the next canvas we have our regular theatrical performance which we permit you to behold without extra charge. But if you wish to avoid the rush I might venture to advise that you interview that cross eyed knock kneed gent who presides at the private box over there, and for the small insignificant sum of 10 cents, one dime, or the tenth part of a dollar, he will secure you a reserved seat, or for a slight addition he will give you a private box. The gentlemen will please avoid rushing, as we are amply provided and can accommodate all. Before astonishing you with the wonders yet to be seen, allow me to outline to you what still remains in store for you. We play a comedy by Buckstone, a tragedy by Billy Shakespeare Bacon, in addition to a few songs rendered by Adelina Patti Smith." He then usually fell back exhausted and it required a number of doses of the enervating mountain dew, to bring him to active life again.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Is there a man with soul so dead that he could fail to appreciate such a multitude of attractions? Yet the people of my native city did not flock to the show or evince any interest in these mighty freaks of nature. I have seen the greatest humbugs flourish here, but true merit always is allowed to languish without reward. A patent medicine man with a pain exterminator, even a book agent gets along pretty well, but a scientific show like the one I managed gets left in the cold. Some men with hearts of stone say that I had no business to mix the newspaper business with the show business. They may be right, but it is hard, very hard. After the third day there was an unusual amount of stir in the internal parts of the museum. When I came to see how things were getting on I found that all the freaks were assembled and were holding an indignation meeting. They did not care for money, they said, but it nearly broke their hearts to find a public so cold and so unappreciative. They had therefore resolved to cancel their contract with me and move off to a more congenial community. Money was nothing to them, but if I would pay up it would very materially assist them to get out of town, pay their hotel bills and so forth. A motion had some way urged itself into the corners of my brain that I was about gorged with managerial honors myself, that I had achieved all the success that one man ought to meet with in this poor world, so as much as I regretted to part with these queer specimens I had to do it. I went to the treasurer to secure the coin, but his office was closed and he had been mobbed or spirited away. How I got the indignant aggregation of freaks out of town it would be difficult to say, but I did succeed. All except the lecturer. I adopted him. It was a very good move, for he makes a good dramatic man and has added great fame to my paper. It is very nice to be a manager, but rather than try it again I would go to picking cotton in the fields at 50 cents a day. The only memento that remains to me of this sad experience is the bones of the skeleton man. I have had them mounted and use them for inspiration when attempting to write up funerals or obituary notices.

REGULUS.

ELECTRIC TRANSIT IN THE FUTURE.

Boston Herald.

Assuming the commercial success of the use of electricity as a motive power for running street cars, it seems to us that the time is soon coming when not only what is called the rapid transit problem will in this way receive a satisfactory solution, but also a settlement will be given to some of the now vexed social problems which spring out of the congestion of population within the narrow limits of a great city. There is clearly no need of crowding people together in tenement houses provided a means can be found of giving them ample room to live in within reasonable distance of those places where they carry on their daily work. At the present time a very considerable number of those who are employed in the workshops, stores and offices of this city live either in the suburban wards of the city or in some of its surrounding towns, but the number of those so living would be greatly increased if the country within a circuit of ten miles of the City hall could be reached in a relatively short time and at a small expense.

Settlements are apt to grow up in the immediate neighborhood of the suburban stations of our various railway lines, and the demand for land in the vicinity of these is sufficiently intense to carry the price up and prevent those of humble means from buying land and owning homesteads. Between stations, or a mile or two distant from them, there are in most instances large quantities of land which could be purchased at very low prices, but the obstacle in the way of the purchase of land so located by those who are compelled to come each day to the city to earn their living, is that the time occupied in going to and coming from work, and the inconvenience in supplying daily wants, more than offset the cheapness of the land and its desirability as the place upon which to build a home and bring up a family.

Now it seems to us that it is the future destiny of electricity to make such locations as these—and in quantity of land they are of enormous extent—readily available to those who would benefit by purchasing them. That is it seems to us that the time is soon coming when the companies which own the steam railroad lines leading out of Boston will find it to their benefit to construct one or more electric street railways from each of their suburban stations. These railways can be built out into the country at each station for two or three miles on each side of the track at a relatively small cost. Motive power can be supplied to them from a central station located at the point which would be most convenient to the company, while the cost of maintenance would be practically confined to one or at most two men for each car which was put in service, with such few electricians as might be found necessary. The company could then arrange to run these cars in connection with its regular trains—in short at a relatively small expense these companies could extend their systems so far as the transportation of passengers was concerned several miles on each side of their tracks.

The electric railroad would be simply an extension of the regular road. The passenger leaving the main station at Boston would be carried first to the suburban station and then by an immediate connecting electric car to within a short distance of his home, which might be two miles or more from the suburban station, and this in a short space of time and by commutation tickets at a low price. In this way the railroad companies would add immensely to their suburban patronage and, by the very immensity of this traffic, could afford to do it at what would seem to be exceedingly low prices. Any one who will but ride through the district we have referred to within the circuit line of ten miles from Boston going up hill and down hill across thousands of acres of unoccupied land will quickly appreciate the force of what we have been saying and the great advantage that would unquestionably result both to the railroads and their patrons by improvements of this kind.

THE DELUDED ELM

The bold young Autumn came riding along
One day where an elm tree grew
"You are fair," he said, as she tossed her head,
"Too fair for your robe's dull hue.
You are far too young for a garb so old,
Your beauty needs color and sheen.
Oh! I would clothe you with scarlet and gold,
Befitting the grace of a queen.

"For one little kiss on your lips, sweet Elm,
For just one kiss—no more
I will give you—I swear—a robe more fair
Than ever a princess wore.
One little kiss on those lips, my pet
And lo you shall stand, I say
Queen of the forest and better yet,
Queen of my heart alway."

She tossed her head, but—he took the kiss
('Tis the way of lovers bold)
And a gorgeous dress for that sweet caress
He gave ere the morn was old.
For a week and a day she ruled a queen
In beauty and splendid attire
For a week and a day she was loved, I ween,
With the love that is born of desire.

Then bold eyed Autumn went on his way,
In quest of a tree more fair
And mob winds tattered her garments and scattered
Her finery here and there.
Poor and faded and ragged and cold,
She rocked and moaned in distress,
And longed for the dull green gown she had sold
For a lover's fickle caress.

And the days went by and the Winter came,
And the tyrannous tempest beat
On the shivering tree whose robes of shame
He had trampled under his feet.
I saw her reach to the mocking skies,
Her poor arms bare and thin
Ah! well a day, it is ever the way,
With a woman who trades in sin.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

IRISH LOVE SONG

Ah! sweet one of tenderness, dove of tenderness,
Jewel of joys arise!
The little red lark, like a rosy spark
Of song, out of his sod upburst flies;
But till you are risen earth is a prison
Full of my captive sighs.
Then wake and discover to your fond lover
The dawn of your matchless eyes.

The morn is dark to me, hark! oh hark! to me,
Pulse of my heart I pray,
And gently gliding out of thy hiding,
Dazzle me with thy day!
And oh! I'll fly to thee, singing, and sigh to thee,
Passion so sweet and gay
The lark shall listen, and dewdrops glisten,
Laughing on every spray.

—*Alfred Percival Graves.*

AMONG THE BOOKS.

Captain King's Charming Combination of Love and War.

Tribute to Francis Saltus—Mrs. Burnett's Story—"Cruisings in the Cascades"—Life of Lincoln—Magazine Notes.

In this day of isms, psychology, ethics and theological wrangle it is a relief to come across a good book—a clean, wholesome story, such as Captain King gives us in "Between the Lines" (published by Harper Bros.). The story has been running as serial in *Harper's Weekly*, and many of Captain King's admirers who dislike the fragmentary serial will read with profit and pleasure his story in book form. "Between the Lines" is a combination of love and war and deserving of study from the perfection of its form. Captain King invests his characters with such lovable, human qualities and modest worth that one follows them from beginning to finish without flag of interest.

The womanly sweetness of Lucy Armistead is portrayed in dainty touches. The comic element is present in negro Nelse, emblem of the old time darkey. One grows fond of the old fellow for his fealty to the ruined and broken Armistead family. Captain King has a marvelous capacity for literary work. He has a graceful fancy, ready wit, a polished style and conspicuous dramatic power, while his skill in the development of a plot is remarkable. His spirited and faithful descriptions of military character and conduct make both better understood and felt. Such books as his do much to elevate the moral tone of the day.

By the death of Francis S. Saltus the literary world loses one of the most gifted and able men of the time. He died at Tarrytown June 24th, just in the prime of life, being little past forty. Mr. Saltus was a brother to Edgar Saltus, than whom he was incomparably more brilliant. As a writer he was no less versatile than prolific. The amount of writing he did was simply prodigious. His poetry has been published and copied into every paper in America, with and without credit. Over the pseudonym of "Cupid Jones" appeared some of his most attractive and humorous verse. Mr. Saltus published in 1873, through the Lippencotts, a volume of verse under the title "Honey and Gall." He was a musician of a great deal of ability and feeling, and a labor of love with him for years was an exhaustive life of Donizetti, which he wrote in English and translated into French, German and Italian, but it remains unpublished. He leaves an enormous mass of manuscript in poetry and prose, much of which will probably be given us at no distant day, and which will be a revelation to the public when placed before it.

The summer novel of 1889 seems likely, judging from two or three which have already appeared, to be a reversion to an old type, that of the simple pretty story written with all the art possible to its author, but with less artfulness than some recent books which have sacrificed many other desirable qualities to that of being salable by virtue of being startling. The change is a matter for self gratulation, for with rare exceptions the novel which excites controversy and stirs up discussion in social circles is neither good as literature nor wholesome as mental food, and the unadorned love story may be worthy of academic distinction and deserving of careful reading. Just such a clean pretty story is "Miss Crespigny," by Frances Hodgson Burnett. It is written in a bright and charming style; no one can resist its fascination. It comes out in Peterson's new 25 cent series.

"The Changed Brides," a novel by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Mrs. Southworth is as well known in a certain middle class of literature, as The Duchess or Rhoda Broughton. She was one of the popular early Southern writers. Her stories have always sold well and so some one must find time for such reading. "The Changed Brides" will no doubt sell as readily as her other books.

From Harper Brothers' comes a volume of Mr. Howell's parlor comedies the contents of which have already appeared at intervals in the magazines. The book is entitled "The Mouse Trap and Other Farces," and includes "The Garroters," "Five O'clock Tea" and "A Likely Story." It does not contain much substantial mental food, but is full of delicious froth and nonsense served up in Mr. Howells's humorous fashion.

"Cruising in the Cascades," the latest work of Mr. G. O. Shields, already noticed in these columns, is worthy of a more extended review. The book is remarkably well and truthfully written; nothing seems to have escaped his quick eye. He describes people, places and scenery so clearly that they become vivid to the mind of the reader and glow with living interest.

Mr. Shields starts from Chicago in October, reaching Portland four days later. He says: "The train arrived at Portland, that old and far famed metropolis of the North Pacific coast, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and after twenty four hours pleasantly spent in viewing the many points of interest and the snow covered mountains thereabouts we again boarded the Northern Pacific train and sped away toward Tacoma, where we arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening."

He leads off with Tacoma for a starting point. After writing pleasantly of the town and country adjacent, the scenery, fishing and timber interests, he says: "The chief attraction of the city, however, for the traveler will always be the fine view it affords of Mount Tacoma. This grand old pinnacle of the Cascade range, forty five miles distant, lifts its snow mantled form far above its neighbors, which are themselves great mountains, while its glacier crowned summit rises, towers and struggles aloft 'til

Round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head;'

And its crown is almost lost in the limitless regions of the deep blue sky. Mount Tacoma will be the future resort of the continent and many of its wondrous beauties yet remain to be explored."

His glowing tribute to Seattle will stir the native heart with pride. He gives interesting figures and facts about the giant fir and cedars of Washington territory and British Columbia. States as his own opinion: "I believe at the present rate at which lumber is being consumed there is fir, pine and cedar enough in Washington territory and British Columbia to last the world a thousand years." Puget sound and British Columbia come next in line. The Indian guide who is an absolute and troublesome necessity for the hunting trip was engaged at New Westminster, from which point Mr. Shields starts out on his big hunt and long tramp. His camp life and intercourse with the Lo family is humorously related.

The penpictures of hunting, fishing and the sports of ranch life, tingle with the warm glow of quickened pulse beats and rapidly coursing blood. Altogether, Mr. Shields has given us one of the best books of travel, hunting and fishing in the Northwest and descriptions of our mountains that has yet been written.

Following upon the July chapters of "The Life of Lincoln"—which describe the president's renomination and Mr. Greeley's self suggested peace trip to Niagara—there will probably be only six more installments of this remarkable history in *The Century* series. It is said that these concluding chapters deal with the most important and absorbing personal and political topics, to which Messrs. Nicolay and Hay bring a vast fund of special information. Lincoln's sagacity in dealing with men and measures (and occasionally his humor) come out in strong relief in the chapters that give the inside view of the attempt of the radicals to defeat the renomination of the president, of the disagreements resulting in cabinet changes, of Chase's appointment to the chief justiceship, and of the executive dealings with the copperhead conspirators of the North. No part of the work will attract wider attention than the account of the measures adopted by the religious denominations in support of the administration, and of the sympathy and wisdom with which the president met the suggestions of the churches. Of the interest of the last three installments it is only necessary to say that they cover the period from the second inaugural to the death of Lincoln and the collapse of the rebellion.

The publishers announce that the back numbers of *The Century* from November 1886, containing the installments of the Lincoln history, are now all in print and can be supplied to those who wish to complete their sets. Of several of these numbers 250,000 copies have been printed.

Mr. Hugh Thompson's drawings for that queer old ditty, "Who Liveth So Merry," from the Deuteromelia, quite outdo in attraction anything else in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for July, although Mr. Prince's "St. Andrew's Marine Laboratory" is very interesting, not so much on account of the scientific undertaking it celebrates as of the glimpses that the writer and the artist give of the old Scotch town. Mr. Walter Truscott in his "Recollections of Suakim," has the advantage of a novel subject, but the picturesque illustrations are clearly better than the text. Mr. Crawford, who has reached a crisis in the lurid plot of his "Sant' Ilario," gives an additional zest to the narrative with an interview between one of his characters and Cardinal Antonelli. Mr. Paterson's dull story goes on, and Mr. Clark Russell, the remaining serialist, devotes the concluding chapters of "Jenny Harlowe" to tiding his people over a shipwreck in tropical climes and to arranging their future lives for them. Mr. Traill's remarks upon good and bad memories are the only readable portions of his "Et Caetera" this month. An exquisite "Study of a Head," engraved from a drawing by Mr. Burne Jones, is used as frontispiece.

"Micah Clarke: His Statement," is the title of an autobiographic tale of Monmouth's rebellion, published by Harper & Brothers. It is rather a narrative of personal adventure than a romance, yet the author's art recalls both "Lorna Doone" and "Kidnapped." It is full of strong incident and vigorous character drawing, with not a little incidental humor. "Saxon" is a younger brother of Dugald Dalgetty and quite as delightful in his professional pride.

No reader of the *Century* who takes a vacation will overlook the papers in the July number on inland navigation in this country, the same being an account of lake, river and sound steamboats by Charles Barnard and Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Among the interesting illustrations are several showing features of the new sound boat, the Puritan. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's share in the enterprise relates to the advances made in the decoration of steamboats. Mr. Kennan's paper this month is also notable. His account of a night visit to political exiles at the mines of Kara is one of the most interesting incidents of his journey thus far recorded, just as Mr. de Kay's chapter on "Woman in Early Ireland" ranks with the best things in his Irish scenes. The Lincoln history is devoted to the renomination of Lincoln, which shows that the end is not far ahead of us. Frederic Remington's experiences among the Apaches and Comanches, Bishop Hurst's discussion of the temperance question of India, and Dr. Buckley's paper on "Presentiments, Visions and Apparitions," add further to the value of this number, which it is a pleasure to find on the desk on the first day of the month to which it belongs. The time was when the magazines were often received two weeks in advance of their dates, and for what really good reason it was always a difficult thing to explain.

"The Bookless House" is discussed by Professor Charles F. Richardson in the July number of *Book News* (John Wanamaker, Philadelphia), which contains besides reviews of R. L. Stevenson's new story "The Wrong Box," "Darwinism," the new edition of "Ascelo's Journal" translated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, "Picturesque Alaska," illustrated by a picture of Sitka, the new edition of Thackeray and many other of the latest books. Among other general articles are "How Edward Bellamy Came to Write 'Looking Backward,'" "Edwin Arnold as Editor," "Methods of Reading," and an excerpt from William Dean Howells's article in *Harper's Magazine* on "The Improved Manners of the Novel," names of the "Forty Immortals" of the French Academy, and a list of books for boys. It contains also a sketch of the eminent critic and litterateur E. C. Stedman and is accompanied by his portrait.

LITERARY NOTES.

Books noticed in these columns may be had of J. K. Gill & Co.

Mrs. S. J. Higginson, author of "A Princess of Java," which was published two years ago, is writing a book on Java for the Riverside Library for Young People.

"The Future of the Navy" is discussed in the July number of the *North American Review* by Rear Admiral Luce, who has some very positive opinions on the subject.

Kate Field shows us in the July number of the *North American Review* how strangely ignorant we are of Alaska and its resources. Alaska is to her mind a paradise for the emigrant, the sportsman and the capitalist.

Mrs. Burnett's two juveniles, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Sara Crewe," have reached a combined sale of over 125,000 copies. "Sara Crewe" has been printed in raised letters in a special edition for reading by the blind.

Milton Nobles, the well known journalist, author and actor, has put together a batch of stage stories, bright, fresh and most readable, which he has published under the title "Shop Talk." It is clever work and well worth the half dollar for which it is sold.

The Andover *Review* for July contains from A. Taylor Innes, esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, a full account of the remarkable movement in favor of Creed Revision which has received so great an impulse from the action of the Presbyterian assemblies at their recent sessions in Edinburgh.

Major John N. Edwards, who was for many years the editor of the Kansas City *Times*, recently died, and his wife has gathered together in one volume a goodly portion of his writings and the tributes of his friends. The book is a readable one, the price is $1.50 and may be had of Wiley O. Cox, president of the State bank, Kansas City, Mo.

An interesting feature of the July number of the *North American Review* is a series of tributes to the late Allen Thorndike Rice by a few of his intimate friends. Among those who contribute reminiscences—all testifying to the charm of his personality and his extraordinary energy—are General W. T. Sherman, Edwards Pierrepont, William Waldorf Astor and General Lloyd Bryce. A few summers ago Rice and Astor rode on horseback up the banks of the Hudson from New York to Albany. Mr. Astor now contributes some touching reminiscences of his friend.

PERSONS AND EVENTS.

The Dowager Empress Fredrick of Germany enjoys an income from all sources of about $350,000 a year.

Sir Correll Mackenzie is strongly opposed to the use of tobacco and alcohol by people who use their voices in public.

The name of "Hood" has been given to the most powerful of England's new battle ships. She is to have engines of 20,000 horse power, and a displacement of 14,000 tons.

The late Carl Rosa's will has been sworn above $390,000 personalty. He made the bulk of it out of his operatic enterprises, as Mme. Parepa's fortune which he inherited did not exceed $160,000.

Jay Gould's engagements for the day are scrawled on a blackboard in his private office. Russell Sage scribbles his daily programme in hieroglyphics on his cuff. John Jacob Astor keeps tally of his time on the margins of an almanac's pages.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is accepted by those who know as one of the best cooks in New York. He is said to be a gourmet of the highest altitude, and his friends say he prepares with his own hands the biggest part of the menu at the private dinners he gives at his home.

When Phillips Brooks was lecturing to theological students at New Haven he appointed a day on which he would answer questions. One "theologue" inquired: "What do you think of Dwight L. Moody?" Quick as a flash the answer came: "What impresses me most about Mr. Moody is the astonishing good sense of the man."

Mr. John Tenniel, *Punch's* famous cartoon artist, will be 70 next year. He joined the staff in 1851, succeeding Richard Doyle, who resigned on a question of conscience, and since that year few issues of the paper have appeared without contributions from his pencil. Mr. Tennial has worked under four editors—Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, and now Mr. Burnand.

A PLEA FOR THE [illegible]

Experience in Prussia Shows the Value of Such Studies.

No System of Learning Has Been Found to Take Their Place for Mental Discipline—The Berlin University.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

I see from time to time in your valued paper, discussion as to the value of classical studies in our schools.

It is generally acknowledged that the kingdom of Prussia, has for some time had a deeper, sounder and more accurate system of education than any other country in the world, and the head and center of the system is the Royal Frederick-William University of Berlin. Until the year 1870, a Prussian could not enter this university except on presentation of his leaving certificate (or diploma) from a German Gymnasium, whose course of study corresponds closely to a strong classical course in our best American colleges. That is the gymnasium gives especial prominence to Greek and Latin, a good substantial training in mathematics, and a moderate amount of German, French, history, science and drawing.

In 1870 a decree was issued by Dr. Von Muhler, the royal minister of public instruction in Prussia, granting to graduates of the Realschulen of the first rank the right to matriculate in any Prussian university. The Prussian Realschule of the first rank, as compared with the gymnasium, has no Greek, reduces the Latin nearly one-half, teaches English and more German, doubles the time given to French, more than doubles the instruction in science, and increases the mathematics by nearly one-half.

For the next ten years the number of Realschule graduates entering the University of Berlin steadily increased, and the most careful observations were made by each professor, all seeking to determine the relative advantages of the training given by the two kinds of schools, the classical Gymnasia and the non-classical Realschulen. The results of their observations, published in 1880, in an opinion given to the royal minister of state, Herr von Puttkamer, is "the most powerful plea ever made in behalf of classical studies."

The rector of the university, Dr. A. W. Hofmann, himself the professor of chemistry, and one of the most learned scientists in the world, announced his unhesitating belief "that all efforts to find a substitute for the classical languages, whether in mathematics, the modern languages, or the natural sciences, have been hitherto unsuccessful; that after long and vain search we must always come back finally to the result of centuries of experience, that the surest instrument that can be used in training the mind of youth is given us in the study of the languages, the literature, and the works of art of classical antiquity."

This now comes from a scientist, a man whom we should have expected to favor scientific and mathematical training as preparation for his own studies, and we have the opinions of other professors, the classical teachers not being consulted.

"In the lower classes of mathematics the professors observed no difference between the graduates of the Gymnasia and those of the Realschulen in the results of their studies. Note here please, that the latter had 50 per cent. more instruction in mathematics—but on the other hand the professor of higher mathematics repeatedly stated that 'the students of mathematics who have been prepared in the Gymnasia, in spite of the fact that the Gymnasium devotes so much less time to mathematics than the Realschule does, are nevertheless, as a rule, superior to their fellow students from the Realschule in scientific impulse and apprehension, and in capacity for a deeper understanding of their science.'"

The professor of astronomy announces it as his experience, almost without exception, that the Realschule men, though at first better prepared than those trained in the Gymnasium, "nevertheless cannot in the end bear comparison with the latter, their further development being slower, more superficial and less independent, while they suffer especially in a greater degree from whims of independence and lack of solid knowledge."

But *quid plura?* The professors of other natural sciences, of metaphysics, of economics, of German, and of English, give substantially the same opinions; and the professor of French finds the two classes of students about equal, though for five years the Realschule has given double as much time to French in preparing its students for the university.

One more pointed argument may be taken from the practice of the directors of the Realschule themselves. These gentlemen, "who have the highest conception of the special work of their institutions, have with great decision fixed the requirements that teachers for the Realschule, like teachers in the Gymnasium, shall be such as have had a classical training in the Gymnasium and the university. Thus the fitness of the Realschule to serve as a nursery for its own future teachers is denied by its own representatives."

Now the friends of education should observe that this test of classical training as compared with that obtained from other studies, has been made by the highest educational authority in the world, the University of Berlin, receiving students from Gymnasia and Realschulen all over the kingdom of Prussia and for ten years making careful statistics as to the comparative value of classical and other studies from an educational standpoint.

France, amid her many revolutions, demolished her ancient system of classical education and established in its place the modern polytechnic. More recently seeing her mistake, she began laboring with the utmost exertion to bring into use again the valuable training of classical studies for her higher schools. May the educators of our country take warning!

R. H. WILLS.

The Religion of Lincoln.

Advance Sheets August Century.

He was a man of profound and intense religious feeling. We have no purpose of attempting to formulate his creed; we question if he himself ever did so. There have been swift witnesses who, judging from expressions uttered in his callow youth, have called him an atheist, and others who, with the most laudable intentions, have remembered improbable conversations which they bring forward to prove at once his orthodoxy and their own intimacy with him. But, leaving aside these apocryphal evidences, we have only to look at his authentic public and private utterances to see how deep and strong in all the latter part of his life was the current of his religious thought and emotion. He continually invited, and appreciated at their highest value, the prayers of good people. The pressure of the tremendous problems by which he was surrounded, the awful moral significance of the conflict in which he was the chief combatant, the overwhelming sense of personal responsibility, which never left him for an hour—all contributed to produce, in a temperament naturally serious and predisposed to a spiritual view of life and conduct, a sense of reverent acceptance of the guidance of a superior power. From that morning when, standing amid the falling snowflakes on the railway car at Springfield, he asked the prayers of his neighbors in those touching phrases whose echo rose that night in invocation from thousands of family altars, to that memorable hour when, on the steps of the capitol, he humbled himself before his Creator in the sublime words of the second inaugural, there is not an expression known to have come from his lips or his pen but proves that he held himself answerable in every act of his career to a more august tribunal than any on earth. The fact that he was not a communicant of any church and that he was singularly reserved in regard to his personal religious life, gives only the greater force to these striking proofs of his profound reverence and faith."

Perfectly Satisfactory.

Lincoln Journal.

"You have occasional lynchings out this way?" "Now and then." "When did you hang your last man?" "Two weeks ago, but it was a mistake. We swung the wrong fellow." "How horrible! Were there any legal proceedings against you?" "Certainly not. As soon as we found out our error we apologized to the man's widow."

For the complexion, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It brings blooming health to wan cheeks.

HOW I LOVE THEE.

"How do I love thee sweet?" I love the
I tremble when thy low soft voice I h
I scarce dare lift my eyes when thou
Lest something of my passion thou shoul
My voice is tremulous, my words are slo
When I can speak at all. I love thee d
With all my heart and soul. Thy
clear
And true can make my blood more calm
Along my throbbing veins. I long to
My lips upon thy brow, against thy h
Yea on the left that beats within thy
Yet would not touch them till thy li
yes.
I love thee—yet would save thee fr
care
And gladly all my life to thee devote

Ella H

STAUNCH.

A Story of Steel—In Three
Part I

BY GEORGE MANVILLE F
AUTHOR OF "THE TREASURE HUNTER
OF DIAMONDS," "DOUBLE CUNNING
And JOHN [illegible]

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CHAPTER I.

DOWN AT FERFIELD.

"No—no—no—everywhere no!"
It was a cold day but Martin D
off his hat and wiped his moist for
he stood in one of Ferfield's blackes
with a dense cloud of smoke above
the air full of throbb[illegible] hiss, and grin
chinery.
"They treat me as if I was a
Worse, anyone would think I was
he added as he had to make way fo
crowd of rough looking grimy sal
men on their way to the archway a
gates through which he had just pa
"What shall I do, give it up and
to the desk? No, the dear old du
said, 'Don't be beaten, Mart. Tr
so here goes."
The young man made a fresh st
by the side of a high brick wall whic
to quiver with the vibration of mac
the other side and between him
low browed tenements on the opp
ran what seemed to be a black rive
cularly sticky mud composed of
and coal sputterings of which flew
as a truck rattled by.
"I dare say the sun shines out a
hills and the sky is blue," tho
young man, "while here— That
old chap. You are not a boy now
is and a rough one. Hum th' f
son."
"Say another word and I'll run
nose agin' the bricks."
"So you did."
"Now look here, Dan'l, don't go
trouble at home."
"Then you shouldn't spend th
mother wants it."
The first speaker, a rough looki
ened workman, made a lunge at t
speaker, a dirty, snub nosed bull
boy who ducked down, avoided
and drew back laughing as his fat
overbalanced himself and but fo
would have slipped off the cur
mud.
"I shall owe you that, Dan'l. I
you that," said the man, slouching
The boy followed behind, whis
evidently doubtful whether the d
be paid, while Martin Dene came
They walked long under the h
wall till they crossed the road and
and always continued their wa
more black walls beyond which c
ings and pantings and sounds of
between hot metal and huge
weapons. Every now and the
piercing shriek or a heavy beat
made the earth quiver and it was
where these sounds were loudes
man turned in under an archway
boy was about to follow when out
and [illegible] lads of his own size with a
a yell.
They caught sight of the first l
a kind of warwhoop charged at
for the space of a minute there wa
ate rough and tumble fight, six n
and during which one went do
rough path then [illegible]
once more on the path but alw
gling up again hitting out fur
with his back [illegible] and kicking
versaries who tried to serve h
same.
It did not seem to the onlo
levolent fight, but as if the lads to
est pleasure in knocking each o
as much as they could, till the
was dashed up against the black
such violence that his head struck
with a sounding rap which would
tured some skulls, and there h
struggling with all his might.
"You confounded young cowa
boy alone."
There was a rush, a scuffle, a
whoops and yells, and the ene
off like young Arabs into their d
ing Martin Dene holding the boy
cued up against the wall. But
moment before Daniel shook hi
and with eyes closely shut, head
butt and fists flying in all directio
a blow on his preserver's chest a
his arm and uttering a loud crow
the while drove his head under
dressed young man's left arm
arms about him and tried to li
and throw him.
"Be quiet, you young ruffian
you in the mud," roared Martin
is a well appointed open carriag
and he caught sight of an elegan
lady leaning forward and wa
struggle with interest while
spattered the combatants with m
The manoeuver was a failure
Dene gripped him about the wai
him from the ground, holding hi
his head and arms behind, legs i
every limb in frantic action.
The next minute the carriage
and the boy was on his feet st
the man who had set him down.
"Oh! that's you, is it?" he said.
"It was one of the chaps."
"Nice fellow you are," gr
young man, half angrily, hal
"See what a state I'm in throu
you."
"Never mind, sir. I'm very
the boy eagerly. [illegible] one of for
[illegible]
"No, no. It doesn't matter. W
are these?"
"Gunn'll and Swift's," cried th
eagerness now to make up for hi
"Oh, yes, I know the name.
Swift's steel works. Could I find
bell at the office."
The boy grinned and showed a
ding white teeth.
"What are you laughing at?"
"He don't live here. He lives in
He's been dead six or seven yea
you could see old Gunn'll an' Swif
"Where is the office?"
"I'll show you. I works he
father when he do work. I see
yonder when me and father c
in here."
He led the way through the
vast yard surrounded by open
smoky buildings from which ev
then glowed the reflection fro
nace. Here he pointed out a
buildings with clean windows.
"There's the offices; you'll fi
there," and sticking his hands in
he went off whistling, turning
ously from time to time to watch
as he stood in the entry waiting
to the ring at the bell.

CHAPTER II.

MAKING AN ENEMY.

"Mr. Swift in?"
"No," said the boy clerk, "who
"Mr. Gray is."
"Mr. Gray?"
"Yes, he's manager."
"Can I see him?"
The clerk led the way into a
with a very dirty floor and a cab
mented with pieces of steel brok
as to show their satiny grey crys
ture. Here the lad knocked at
tered in response to a harsh "co
disappeared. There was a loud
sound, the boy returned to w
Dene stood waiting with beatin
signed for him to enter.
The next minute he was stan